PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received
J. H. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. III. NO 227 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY,				
Sept,				
26th "	Maloja ..	12500	....	....
3rd Oct,	Salsette ..	6060	....	....
10th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	....
17th "	Karmala ..	9000	....	....
24th "	Moldavia ..	10000	....	....
31st "	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
7th Nov,	Khyber ..	9000	....	....
14th "	Persia ..	8000	....	....
21st "	Medina ..	12500	....	....
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	....

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Marseilles Special Sleeping Car train in connection with the Company's steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the visé of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Moyori Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3778	20th Sept.	2nd Oct
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5848	29th Sept	11th Oct
Kbin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	6th Oct	16th Oct
Iyo Maru ..	K. Okamoto	6320	18th Oct.	30th Oct.

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
† Shinkoku Maru....	5336	13th Sept.	23rd Sept
Saigon Maru. ..	4588	30th Sept.	10th Oct.,
Luzon Maru ..	4078	24th Oct	4th Nov

† Direct to Japan from Singapore.
For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

FIRE
LIFE
MARINE
TRANSIT
PERSONAL ACCIDENT
AND SICKNESS
FIDELITY GUARANTEE
MOTOR CARS

FOR PROSPECTUS AND RATES
Apply to
E. F. HALLIWELL,
General Insurance Agent.
"BIBLE HOUSE", 166, Hornby Road.
Fort, BOMBAY.
Phone; 2352 Telegrams: "Baltic"

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Glasgow ..	A & C	6545	Sept. 9th
City of London ..	A & C	6990	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	6250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7400	Nov. 15th

HOMEWARD.

Steamer	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore ..	A & C	6947	....	16th Oct.
City of London ..	A & C	9000	....	24th Nov.

Fares.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	832	426	639
London via Marseilles	630	1,035	488	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	718

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.
Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees' Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.
All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA
OR BALTIMORE
For further particulars regarding freight
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customerrs and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Leave the office with a headache and go home? Don't do it—take Stearns' Headache Cure before you leave and you will arrive home in a pleasant mood. O 12

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.
Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route.
"LHASA" 2,184 Saturday, 25th Sept. †Direct.
"LINGA," 2,185 Tuesday, 28th Sept.*
†On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
*Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)
S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 24th Sept., calling at Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.
FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Subsidiary Mail).
S. S. "VITA", 4,691 tons, sailing on Friday, the 24th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.
FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.
S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, sailing on or about 30th September, via Marmagoa, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
FOR AUSTRALIA.
S. S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons, sailing on or about 1st November, for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, via Cochin, Alleppey and Colombo.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road(near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
23rd Sept. 1915.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
* S.S. Elysia	6388	J. Kinnaird	25th Sept. 1915
† S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	20th Oct. 1915
§ S. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915

* To Glasgow direct.
† To Marseilles and Liverpool.
§ To Genoa and Glasgow.
The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.
Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.
FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
EST.MATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA.
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,50,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.
H P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE BARODA.
Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 3,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS
B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES — B. O. C. WAX
BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 108 & 1431

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?
The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.
So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.
It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.
WALTHAM WATCHES
sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.
The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:
WALTHAM POCKET WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.
Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45
WALTHAM WRIST WATCH
High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap
Silver Rs. 47-8.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin.
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changehun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney. (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tsehling
Hong-Kong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles. (Cal. U.S.A.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 25.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorised ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,80,000
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED MESS COOK and two ASSISTANTS. Apply to THE PRESIDENT, Officers' Mess, 2nd-4th Dorsets, Ahmednagar. 979

WANTED a smart and energetic SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply stating experience and salary expected with true copies of testimonials to "T. R." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1845

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS with English family in well situated flat on Cuffe Parade. Large, airy rooms. Electric light and fans. Hot and cold baths. Good table. Moderate charges. Apply to "N. O. R." care of this paper.

WANTED by educated middle aged Frenchman, pupils for French—ladies and gentlemen wishing to learn the language quickly and thoroughly, Apply "Teacher" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 910

WANTED a qualified ENGINEER and MANAGER, well up in the management of jute mills and the Engine and Boilers and Machinery connected therewith. Must be a sober and conscientious man. Apply, stating age, training and experience of Jute Mills, and salary required, to THE SECRETARY & TREASURER, Krishna Jute and Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Ellore Kistna Dt., 699

WANTED on the 1st October, 1915, a thoroughly experienced Cook, clean, and capable, no other need apply, to work under a Khansamah. Good wages to a suitable man.
Original testimonials must be sent, which shall be returned.
Apply the SECRETARY, Punjab Club, Lahore. 802

WANTED thorough experienced MINE FOREMAN for metalliferous Mines. Capable of handling Pathan labour. Must be able to survey and well-up in both opencaste and underground work, accounts, etc. Good salary to the right man. State experience, age caste, and when available with copies of testimonials. THE BALUCHISTAN MINING SYNDICATE, Ltd., Quetta. 978

WANTED Applications temporary EXECUTIVE and ASSISTANT ENGINEERS for employment on Famine Relief Works in Rajputana. Apply with copies of testimonials with a statement of Age and health to
H. C. SANDERS,
Superintending Engineer & Secy. to the A. G. G. in the P. W. D., Rajputana, Mt. Abu 901

WANTED for the Bombay Presidency General Hospital now at Alexandria, Egypt, a CLERK on pay of Rs. 52-8-0 consolidated with free rations and ouefit allowance of Rs. 100. This appointment would afford any clerk who wishes to obtain a colloquial knowledge of French a unique opportunity of doing so.
A. G. TRESIDDER, M.D., Capt. I.M.S., Personal Assistant to the Surgn.-Genl. with the Govt. of Bombay.
Poona, 15th September, 1915. 900

WANTED an ASSISTANT ENGINEER for the Calcutta Electrical Division of the Public Works Department. Salary Rs. 350 rising by annual increments of Rs. 30 to Rs. 500 per mensem.
Qualifications required:—A good general education, three years' training in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering in a recognised Technical School or College, with at least three years' subsequent practical experience (specially of armature winding and repairs) in a recognised Mechanical or Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Firm.
Applications will be received by THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, in the Public Works Department, up to the 30th September, 1915. They should be in the applicant's own handwriting and should state age, present salary and position. Copies of testimonials should be submitted. None need apply who does not fulfil all the above requirements. 901

WANTED.

WANTED a SMART SALESMAN having previous experience of Textile Mill Machinery, stores, dyes etc. Apply stating terms to "S. R." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1847

WANTED an experienced BOOK KEEPER having full knowledge of Accounts. Apply in own handwriting stating salary expected to "B. R." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1846

WANTED.—IMMEDIATELY a CLERK, quick and reliable at figures (Parsi or Goanese preferred). Good salary. Apply to Box No. 546 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1851

WANTED CIGARETTE MAKING Machine, outturn of which should be 3,000 to 5,000 per day. Apply to Box No. 547, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1854

AN energetic Parsee youngman from Calcutta, now in Bombay desires to take up the agency for Calcutta of any special line of Manufacturers or Importers. Please write to Box No. 545 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1849

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a BILL COLLECTOR by a respectable Parsi who has worked in this capacity for the last twelve years. Willing to deposit security. Apply to "Parsi" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 799

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300, no offers. Apply to PIANO, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

LARGE commodious BUNGALOW FOR SALE or HIRE near Peachy Phipson Sanatarium near Nasik Road Station with a large compound. For particulars apply to A. E. LAL & SONS, Nasik. 1812

FOR SALE—"FORD CAR" fitted with master vibrator to electric light stepney, brass bound foot boards, lined real leather. Rs. 1,650. Apply to Box No. 1,000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 800

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

TO BE LET.—At Matheran WADIA-LODGE for winter season or the whole year round. Apply D. N. VAKIL, care of Messrs. R. Scott & Co., Gowalia Tank Road. 1850

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars. Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

TO LET at Altamont Road, to Europeans only, a flat of an excellent and big bungalow with an extensive garden, with 3 bed rooms, drawing-room, dining room, two dressing rooms, big verandah, pantry, kitchen, stable, electric lights. Rent Rs. 250 p.m.
To let in Hughes Road, an upper storied small self contained bungalow, to let from 1st October, rent Rs. 150 p.m.
To let ground floor of Sarasvatti Villa, rent Rs. 125 p.m.
To let at Chowpatti, 4 flats at Rs. 125, 165, 190 and 200 p.m.
To let at Club Road, flats from Rs. 60 to 150 p.m.
Apply ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY 31, Haman St. Fort, Telephone No. 2569. 1856

TO LET in Apollo Bunder top floor of Northcote House with a terrace room overlooking harbour, rent Rs. 200 p.m.
To let a beautiful top floor with terrace rooms, cl. ls. fs. a big verandah, to suit 2 families, for rent, &c.
Apply ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY. Tel. 2569.
To let a ground floor flat in Apollo Bunder Rent 90. Four more flats from 170 to 250 p.m.
To let at Colaba Causeway 4 flats from 60 to 250 p.m.
To let at Cuffe Parade, Colaba, 4 ground floor flast rents from 200 to 215, and 276 each.
To let at Colaba Reclamation, four flats, rent 125, 1145, 175, and 150 p.m. to let from 1st November.
To let a beautiful 2 storied bungalow in Pedder Rd., with ample accommodation for carriages and horses, servants quarters, nice garden, minton tiled. For further particulars apply ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, Tel: No. 2569.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273 Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICES

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of a masonry high level bridge at Chehedi on the Poona Nasik Road about two miles from Nasik Station in Nasik District. There will be ten spans of forty feet. The whole work is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 2,45,000.
The contract documents, as mentioned below, can be seen during office hours, viz., 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. at the Executive Engineer's Office Nasik District, Nasik. Information regarding the contract, and blank forms of Tender, and schedule of prices, may be obtained at the above time and place on deposit of Rs. 10, which will be returned on submission of a bona fide Tender.
1. Drawings of the work.
2. Specifications of the work.
3. Schedule of the quantities of the various descriptions of the works.
4. Conditions of contract.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Chehedi Bridge" will be received by the Executive Engineer, Nasik District at Nasik up to 12 noon on October 19th 1915 and will be opened on the same day.
A sum of Rs. 2,000 in Government Promissory notes as earnest money is to accompany the Tender. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the Contract documents and agreements; otherwise it will be returned.
The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Chief Engineer Roads and Buildings, Bombay Presidency.
No alteration in the form of the tender or in the quantities of the schedule and no additions in the shape of special stipulations shall be made without the consent of the Executive Engineer Nasik District and if this be done without authority, the Tender may be rejected.
The Chief Engineer Roads and Buildings, Bombay Presidency reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.
HENRY J. M. COUSENS,
Executive Engineer,
Nasik District.
Dated 18th September, 1915. 1831

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

MESSRS. WULLIJI EBRAHIMJI & SONS, of Karachi Auctioneers for the North Western Railway, have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the General Stores, Sukkur, on Monday the 4th October, 1915, and the following days, commencing daily at 8-30 a.m., a collection of Scrap Material, and other Unserviceable Miscellaneous Stores, consisting of:—

Scrap Brass Borings and Filings	5 tons
Scrap Brass Tubes	6 tons.
Scrap Steel Files	1 ton.
Scrap W. I. Boiler Tubes	14 tons.

Some Unserviceable Steel Sleepers, Wooden Sleepers, Kerosine Oil Tins, Old Tools, Lamps, Empty Casks, Condemned Furniture etc., etc.
The conditions of sale will be notified at the time of auction.
By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office.
Lahore dated 18th Sept. 1915. 1853

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

MESSRS. WULLIJI EBRAHIMJI & SONS, of Karachi, Auctioneers for the North Western Railway, have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the General Stores, Karachi Cantonment, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November, 1915, and the following days commencing at 9 a.m. daily, a collection of Scrap Materials consisting of:—

Scrap Brass Tubes	13 tons.
Scrap White Metal mixed with Brass Borings	8 tons.
Scrap White Metal	1½ tons.
Scrap Steel Files	5 tons.
Scrap Wrought Iron	2,200 tons

Also some Unserviceable Steel Sleepers and other articles.
The conditions of sale will be notified at the time of auction.
By Order,
D. E. KEATINGE,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore dated 18th Sept. 1915. 1852

AUCTION SALE

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS
No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS FURNITURE.
On SUNDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at No. 3 "Setna Villas" Worli Hill the very valuable teakwood and blackwood highly polished household furniture consisting of blackwood carved, cupboards, teak hanging presses, chest of drawers, writing tables, side boards, teapoys, blackwood carved teapoys, easy chairs, corner cabinets, washing and dressing tables, towel horses, sitting chairs, hatstands, folding arm easy chairs, carved tables, book shelf blackwood carved screen, meatsafe, medicine chest, clock, mirror cupboards, pigeon hole cabinets, iron beds, deal boxs, cane furniture, crockeryware, platedware, glassware and China vases, terracota figures, China jars, ice chest, etc., etc.
The property of A. W. Campbell Esq., of Messrs. Gill & Co.
The above furniture is on view.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1915.

After the stress and worry of a busy day at the office take a dose of Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It infuses a new strength and energy. 14

AMUSEMENTS.

6-30 **EXCELSIOR THEATRE.** 10

'A GALAXY OF ALL THE IMMORTALS'
CHARLES DICKENS'
Great Masterpiece of Comedy and Pathos
"DAVID COPPERFIELD"
Showing all the most wonderfully drawn Characters that have delighted the World.
"DAVID COPPERFIELD"—Played by three actors:—The early adventures of COPPERFIELD is played by **Master Eric Desmond** the foremost and cleverest juvenile actor on the English stage.
We wish to remind our patrons that this is the latest and most complete version of this famous work, running into six parts, and played and produced by the well-known British Firm The HEPWORTH CO., who are acknowledged pastmasters in the production of Charles Dickens' works. 7,000 FEET SHOWN COMPLETE.

VICTOR CINEMA
EDWARDES THEATRE
KALBADEVI ROAD.
Just a reminder
THE GREATEST SERIAL
LUCILLE LOVE
THE GIRL OF MYSTERY.
30,000 Ft. — — — 30 Parts.
Going strongest as Ever.
DO NOT FAIL TO SEE REALLY A
Wonderful Production
TO-NIGHT ONE SHOW AT 6-45
TO-MORROW & NIGHT AFTER 2 Shows
at 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Prices from Rs. 2 to As. 2.
CHANGE OF PICTURES ON SATURDAY

Daily Two Shows.
7 9-45 (St. T.)
QUO VADIS
10,000 Ft.
OLYMPIA CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
THE PRINCIPAL and PROFESSORS of
ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE
A CONCERT
in aid of
THE WAR RELIEF FUNDS
will be given in the
COLLEGE HALL
at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) on October 2nd.
All Elphinstonians are invited to give their support.
Tickets are obtainable from the Art Society's Clerk at the College.
Tickets: Rs. 3. Rs. 2. Re. 1.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta) Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Kaminia Oil stops falling hair, makes them long and glossy, keeps the brain cool. Besides, it possesses delightful smell. Get a bottle to-day, from your nearest dealers. H 3

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:
The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 22nd September, 1915, was 29.972 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. al aneroid readings should be increased by .188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 12 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 21st September, 1915.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.772	inches
Temperature of Air	80.1	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.2	"
Dew Point	76 2	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.882	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	10.0	"
Maximum temperature of Air	81.5	"
Minimum do. do.	76.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,ENE,WNW	
Movement of Wind do. do.	82	miles.
Fall of Rain	0.13	inches
Total fall during month	6.10	"
Do. do. Year	70.93	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of Sept. 22nd	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER Month.	Bombay. Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Still. ft	in.
	Sept.					Sept				
W	22	m	10	39	28	0	22	m	4	13	17	0
			10	59a	27	9			4	45a	16	4
Th	23	m	11	12	28	1	23	m	4	52	17	0
			11	38a	28	2			5	15a	15	9
Fr	24	m	11	43	27	10	24	m	5	27	17	2
									5	44a	15	6
SAT.	25	m	0	15	28	3	25	m	6	0	17	7
			0	12a	27	6			6	12a	15	6
SUN.	26	m	0	50	28	0	26	m	6	32	18	2
			0	40a	26	11			6	40a	15	9
Mon	27	m	1	23	27	7	27	m	7	3	18	10
			1	7a	26	3			7	8a	15	3
Tu	28	m	1	55	26	11	28	m	7	34	19	7
			1	33a	25	7			8	36a	16	11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 22 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 27m.	,, 6h. 36m.
,, 23 (Thursday)	,, 6h 27m	,, 6h. 36m.
,, 24 (Friday)	,, 6h 28m	,, 6h. 35m.
,, 25 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 34m.
,, 26 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 33m.
,, 27 (Monday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 32m.
,, 28 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 28m.	,, 6h. 31m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Sept. 23rd. 3h. 5-2m p.m. Apogee. 30th, 10-3h. p.m.; Last Quarter, Oct. 1st, 3h. 14-3m. p.m.; New Moon, 9th, 3h. 12-4m, a.m.; Perigee, 11th, 3-6h. p.m.; First Quarter, 15m 7h. 21-5m. p.m.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 22nd Sept. 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 22nd September 1914.	1913
Colaba Observatory] ..	0.01	69.52	80.64	68.36
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.01	72.61	83.38	78.71
Esplanade[Gok Tej. Hospl.]	0.01	68.43	85.73	78 07
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.03	75.67	92.51	80.61

ITALY'S GAINS.

3,000 SQUARE MILES OF TERRITORY CONQUERED.

When it is remembered that Italy has to conduct her invasion of Austria over the most difficult and treacherous territory in Europe, the fact that she has conquered 3,000 square miles already is eloquent of the enthusiasm, the courage and the tenacity of her soldiers.
Italy bolted and barred all her gates when she went to war, and to-day not an inch of her soil is in possession of the enemy. Moreover she has ringed with steel every one of the Austrian fortresses that count in the West, and the day is not far distant when the colours above Gorizia and Tolmino must be hauled down. The official communiqués from Rome disclose for the first time the pressure which the Italians are bringing to bear on the stronghold of Tolmino. General Cadorna says quite plainly that his operations for the complete investment of the fortress are developing with method and certainty, and the past week has marked appreciable progress there.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 22nd September 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.
The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Night temperature continues generally in excess; day temperature is also above normal in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north.
The United Provinces.—Agra reports 0.62in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded.
Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah reports 0.87in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess except at Karachi.
Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and in the inland districts of Kathiawar.
The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Jubbulpore has had 0.43in., Hoshangabad 0.50in., Nagpur 0.10in., and Raipur 0.23in. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in defect in the south-eastern districts.
The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded.
The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon reports 0.77in. of rain and Bijapur 5.03in. Skies are moderately clouded.
General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased to.day. It has been nearly general in south Malabar and the Madras Deccan and local in south-east Madras and the Central Provinces while isolated showers have occurred in the United Provinces, east Rajputana and the Bombay Deccan. Conditions remain slightly unsettled off the Malabar and Konkan coasts.
Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar and some showers in the Konkan, the Deccan, south-east Madras and the Central Provinces. A few showers are possible in the Punjab and Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd of September, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall, Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	94.7	81.0	83	..	0	—0.01
Do. (21st)	95.1	84.5	82	..	0	—0.06
Jask	92.1	83.5	90	..	0	—0.06
Do. (21st)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	95.3	86.2	74	..	0	—0.17
Do. (21st)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	110.0	83.8	67	..	0.65	—4.06
Rawalpindi	99.7	79.1	71	..	13.53	—8 55
Lahore	97 9	80.3	91	..	4.15	—10 78
Hissar	102.2	79.5	69	..	5.91	
Ambala	89.7	77.3	83	..	20.41	—2.59
Delhi	95.1	78.5	77	..	11.95	—10.85
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	95.7	79.3	72	0.62	14.70	—8.55
Mainpuri	93.0	78.0	83	..	21.16	—1.15
Jhansi	92.0	75.3	81	0.67	19.49	—13.52
Cawnpore	93.4	77.1	83	..	54.09	23.12
Allahabad	89.1	75.8	85	..	37.97	5.47
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	108.1	78.8	71	..	0.06	—2.20
Karachi	84 8	76.0	88	..	0.25	—5.88
Ajmer	96.9	82.2	57	..	8.52	—10.07
Jaipore	99.0	77.1	55	..	3.47	—11.81
Kotah	100.0	78 6	62	0.87	14.90	—11.01
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	99.0	74.8	70	..	3.69	—0.35
Dwarka	85.1	75.7	86	..	7.52	—6.04
Veraval	82.6	74.6	83	..	7.40	—0.39
Rajkot	100.6	72.8	70	..	6.98	—17.96
Bhavnagar Para	98.8	78.0	81	..	8.29	—11.19
Surat	91.5	77.3	77	..	21.43	—16.96
Ahmedabad	102.5	77.1	66	..	9.11	—19.54
Deesa	100.9	76.5	65	..	4.80	—18.62
Neemuch	92.8	73.8	83	..	12.60	—13.59
Indore	86.5	72.1	83	0.05	23.69	—5.60
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84.7	72.3	80	0.43	66.00	16.88
Saugor	88.2	72.6	86	0.03	39.81	—0.94
Hoshangabad	87.7	72.2	92	0.50	37.74	—3.22
Khandwa	89.1	74.3	89	..	21.47	—11.66
Akola	89.5	74.4	82	..	23.61	—2.70
Amraoti	89.8	74.8	86	..	26.92	—0.46
Nagpur	82.9	73.8	88	0.10	39.91	—1.75
Chanda	85.9	76.8	83	..	35.35	—10.47
Raipur	79.7	75.1	95	0.23	44.24	1.98
KONKAN—						
Bombay	81.5	76.8	84	0.01	69.52	2.69
Ratnagiri	85.5	76.1	89	..	92.43	—0.83
Mormugao	83.1	75.4	95	..	77.91	—5.90
Karwar	83.3	75.6	85	..	86.29	—22.86
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	95.4	72.1	94	0.77	16.93	—0 59
Ahmednagar	84.7	67.0	85	..	22.59	6.12
Poona	87.2	68.9	82	..	27.30	8.48
Sholapur	90.5	72.4	74	..	14.87	—5.80
Bijapur	91.6	70.6	88	5.03	14.08	1.27
Belgaum	83.2	67.5	90	..	40.18	3.95
Aurangabad	85.1	70.8	82	..	22.58	—0.59
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.7	73.6	76	..	28.57	—6.03
Hyderabad	89.1	74.5	84	..	36.18	13.48
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	84.7	75.1	85	0.09	33.55	—23.09
Calicut	81.5	75.1	83	..	80.17	—6.74
Cochin	85.2	74.9	81	0.16	76.74	6.24
Colombo	83.9	74.4	93	0.49	24.83	5.02
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.2	80.0	80	..	32.58	10.53
Bellary	96.3	69.9	90	0.55	15.15	5.99
Cuddapah	98.3	76.3	93	0.28	11.34	—6.47
Madras	90.2	77.7	93	0.03	19.01	4.41
Bangalore	88.3	66.8	81	0.05	15.25	—1.98
Coimbatore	86.5	72.4	72	..	9.51	4.48
Trichinopoly	89.6	71.8	91	11.08	8.28	—1.66
Negapatam	87 7	74.6	91	0.84	8.37	—0.8

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN MANDALAY.

DUE TO USE OF RIVER WATER FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)
RANGOON, Sept. 22.
The epidemic of cholera is said to be general in Mandalay and Sagain district in Upper Burma. The Health Officer of the Mandalay Municipality reports 164 deaths due to this disease in August. The Health Officer attributes the outbreak to the use of river water for domestic purposes. The river water, he says, gets infected from steamers and country boats. But, possibly a further source of infection might be dead cattle owing to high floods in the Bhamo, which have contaminated the water supply.

Justice Abdur Rahim of the Madras High Court, who is now in Calcutta after finishing his labours on the Public Services Commission, had a long interview with Lord Carmichael on Monday. Justice Rahim will leave Calcutta for Madras on 24th instant and resume his seat on the Bench on the 27th.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/-.
MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

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ELECTRIC FANS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
230 Volt I. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	45	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	35	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating).	70	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating).	60	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Desk Fans 16" (Fixed)	50	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Fixed)	38	0	0
" " " " " 16" (Oscillating).	75	0	0
" " " " " 12" (Oscillating).	63	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 60" Sweep with Four wooden blades	95	0	0
230 Volt A. C. Ceiling Fans 36" Sweep with Three wooden blades	60	0	0

CROMPTONS, BOMBAY, Ltd.

35-37, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Sept. 21st.

			Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool ..		10,000
" "	Sales on Spec. & for Exp		1,000
" "	Sales of East Indian ..		..
" "	Imports		13,000
Mid. Americans			6.43d
Egyptian F. G. F.			9.00d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool as closing time.) ..		Oct.	10.97
		Jan.	11.42
New York Official noon call		Oct.	11.00
		Jan.	11.53
New Orleans 10 a.m ..		Oct.	10.86
		Jan.	11.38

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 22.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
Sept.	6.41 plus 9
Sept.-Oct.	6.41 plus 9
Oct.-Nov.	6.42 plus 9
Nov.-Dec.	6.47 plus 9
Dec.-Jan.	6.50 plus 9
Jan.-Feb.	6.53 plus 9
Feb.-Mar.	6.56 plus 9
Mar.-Apl.	6.58 plus 9
Apl.-May.	6.61 plus 9
May-June.	6.63 plus 9
June-July.	6.65 plus 9
July-Aug.	6.66 plus 9
Aug.-Sept.	6.62 plus 9

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 21st.

Month.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Sept.	6.18	6.32
Sept.-Oct.	6.18	6.32
Oct.-Nov.	6.18	6.33
Nov.-Dec.	6.23	6.38
Dec.-Jan.	6.26	6.41
Jan.-Feb.	6.30	6.44
Feb.-Mar.	6.33	6.47
Mar.-Apl.	6.36	6.49
Apl.-May.	6.38	6.52
May-June	6.41	6.54
June-July	6.42	6.56
July-Aug.	6.44	6.57
Aug.-Sept.	6.39	6.53

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 21st.

M. G. Bengal Good		4.45
" " Fully Good		4.60
" " Fine		4.75
" No. 1 Oomra Good		4.95
" " Fine		5.25
" Broach Good		5.75
" " Fully Good		5.90
" " Fine		6.05
" Scinde Good..		4.45
" " Fully Good		4.60
" " Fine		4.75

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.,

opp. Government Telegraph Office, 379 (7) Hornby Row, BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS.

manufacturers and suppliers of the

"KRYPTOK"

(the invisible, bifocal, one-piece lens) and all kinds of white, or tinted lenses.

OCULISTS.

Services of a resident Ophthalmic Surgeon Free.

SIGHT ...IALISTS.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,

Eyesight Specialist, has 26 years' practical experience in sight testing retinoscopically.

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from

H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon. Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Sir S. L. Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V. O., Col. R. H. Forman, R.A.M.C., P.M.O., Bo. Brigade, Lieut-Col' G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lieut-Colonel Peters. M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages.

Prices: Extremely Moderate.

A Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and Its Scientific Correction," Free on Application.

"VI-VI" EYE DROPS.

Is an absolutely certain and positive cure for sore, red, weak, and watery eyes; in flamed, irritating, or granulated lids, etc· etc.—Price Annas 12.

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Sept. 21st,

Tone of Cloths:—Manufacturers are doing badly.

Tone of Yarns:—Steady with a restricted buying.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 21st.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..		64,000
" Exports to Great Britain " " to Continent ..		20,000
Futures at New York October . ..		11.10
Previous closing price		10.80
Futures at New York January . ..		11.62
Previous closing price		11.28
Spot Cotton at New York ..		11.25
Previous price		10.85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		10.69
Previous price		10.38
Futures at New Orleans October ..		10.99
Previous price		10.62
Futures at New Orleans January ..		11.51
Previous price		11.15
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..		6⅝
Demand Bills		4.71.00
Silver Commercial Bars		49⅜

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 21st.

Bar Silver Spot	23¾
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced owing to Indian & Continental buying for minting purposes.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. ..	4 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	4 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5⅜
" " " " 6 "	6
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans	4¼
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£170,000
The sum of £200,000 has been Earmarked for Egypt.	
Exchange on London at Paris	Francs. 27.39

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 21st.

3½ % 1925—1928	£92⅜
4½ % 1925—1945	£97 11/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Sept. 21st.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, Nominal.

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C I F. No Sellers.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I F. July Nominal. 54

F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers

Wheat Choice White Bombay—Nominal.

TONE;—No sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs.—Nominal.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—Nominal.

Victorian.—Nominal.

New South Wales.—Nominal.

Karachi Barley—Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers. 57/6

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. 59/6

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship 3% Aug -Sept. Sellers 52

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers. 56/6

Toria Rapeseed 3% Aug.-Sept. 52/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Sept.-Oct. Sellers 50/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Hull sellers. 8/10/0

METALS.

English best selected Copper	£81½
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£70⅜
Copper Braziers	£95
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter Nominal	45
Tin Plates I.C Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool.	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B	
4% F.O.B. Liverpool.	£17/5/0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie.	85

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value	25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Sept.-Oct. Sellers	2/4⅝
Ceylon Rubber Oct-Dec. Buyers	2/3⅞

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.,

Bombay, Sept. 22.

Another sharp advance on the other side and the market opened here Rs. 6 higher than last night's rates.

Rates ruled more or less steady until the late afternoon the Colaba market opening quiet and subsequently declining Rs. 2-3.

Only a small business has been reported in New Crops, but a considerable amount of jobbing has been done in the bazaar.

Ready Cotton is in fair demand.

Fine Bengal Sept. 222.

Fine Akola Sept. 240.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good Bengal 231½.

Fine Khamgaum Akola 258.

Good Broach April 289½.

Centrals were quoted at Rs. 1,805.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M. G. Broach			200	Apr. 25'16
M. G. Bengal (Ry. terms)	242	234	..	Jan. 25'16
M. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ryterms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M. G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandwa Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals ..	220/1	..	..	Sept. 1915
M. G. Akola Khgm., Fair staple	239/0	..	..	Sept. 1915
M. G. Akola Khgm. ..	238	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M. G. Oomrawateedescription)	..	..	..	..
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	254	Sept. 1915
H. G. Westerns	..	..	223/4	"
M. G. Westerns	..	..	236	"
M. G. Miraj	..	..	255	"
M. G. Compta	..	..	254	"
H. G. Bhagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals	241	..	..	Nov. 1915
"	242	..	..	" 1915

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1915-6	1914-5	Difference
Khandesh ..	7,228	....	pl. 7,228
Central India ..	4,225	....	pl. 4,225
Barsi & Nagar ..	5,470	....	pl. 5,470
Berar ..	4,795	174	pl. 4,621
Central Provinces	2,053	708	pl. 1,345
Compta & Dharwar.	10,141		
Norths-Westerns.	8,414		
Coconada.	760	3,685	pl. 17,575
Tinnevally and Combodia.	1,945		
Dhollera	752	399	pl. 353
Broach	263	....	pl. 263
Rajputana ..	3,539	....	pl. 3,539
N. W. Prov.	18,822	2,089	pl. 27,442
Sind Punjab. ..	10,703		
Persian ..	....	....	
American ..	....	....	
Egyptian ..	....	....	
Other Sorts ..	378	36	pl. 342
Total ..	79,494	7,091	pl. 72,043

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 21st September, 1915:—

Cotton	8,170 Bales
Wheat	20,436 cwts
Linseed	15,631 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	4,043 "
Ginjellyseed	175 "
Poppyseed	435 "
Groundnuts	1,979 "
Castorseed	3,390 "
Rice	10,424 "
Myrabollams	1,055 "
Cottonseed	7,777 "
Mowraseed	461 "
Gram	4,878 "
Joowar	27,230 "
Maize	393 "
Barley	783 "

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d
D. D. Mail	1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4d. November

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. do. Forward ...	1s. 4 5-16d. any time
Francs 3 m-s Ready	189½ Nominal
60 d-s Hongkong	133
Do. Shanghai	171½
60 d-s Yokohama	154

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-2-0
Australian Do.	24-5-6
Bombay Do.	24-2-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-2-3
Silver ex.duty Ready	60-4-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 22.

The Cotton Mill Share Maret stood steady to-day and firmer tendency was noticeable at the close. Tata Iron and Steel shares kept quiet at the opening but later on in consequence of good inquiry a slight rise was reported.

In Mill shares for October delivery Davids closed at Rs. 540 and Fazulbhoy at Rs. 385.

Standards opened at Rs. 895 but closed at Rs. 900.

Madhavji kept firm at Rs. 1,102½.

Centrals were quoted at Rs. 1,805.

Swadeshi at Rs. 1,397½.

Finlays at Rs. 237½.

Kohinoors improved to Rs. 600 and Indore Malwas at Rs. 188¾.

Alcock and Ashdowns were placed at Rs. 340.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares stood stationary at Rs. 199.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 106 and Deferred to Rs. 204½.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 895.

Tapti Valley Ry. shares stood in demand at Rs. 560. Upper Sind Light Ry. shares changed hands at Rs. 111.

Bombay Electric Tramways Preference shares were placed in a lot at Rs. 162.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was recorded in the vicinity at Rs. 89¼.

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 99½ (long-dated.)

4 per cent G. P. Terminable Notes were quoted at par.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 21.

In to-day's Share Market Government paper 3½ per cent. was at Rs. 87-13, small sums at 88.3.

In coal shares there was evidence of growing interest and stocks dealt in shew that to obtain good coal shares advancing price will have to be paid.

Coal:—Bengal coal 782, Bhalgora 22½, Bhuskajuri 16½, Burma Dhemo 9 1/3, Bansjorah 7 5/8, Bansra 7 3/4, Raneegunj 26 2/4, Cotton Share, Goosery (ord) 7.

LONDON TEA MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

The "Statesman's" special cablegram from London dated 20th September regarding the tea market says:—

Messrs. W. J. & H. Thompson's report as follows:—This week's offerings comprise 35.445 packages of Indian tea, 33,893 packages of Ceylon and 5,517 packages of Java. The Indian tone has improved, prices are irregular and about steady.

HEALTH OF BENGAL IN 1914-15.

HIGH PRICES CHECK GROWTH OF POPULATION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

A resolution on Sunday and Vaccination reports of Bengal for the year 1914-15 was issued yesterday. It shows that the year under review was decidedly more unhealthy than the preceding years. The total rainfall of the year was below normal throughout the province excepting Darjeeling and affected the agricultural outturn and thus precluded the possibility of any fall in the price of food grains. This in its turn was bound to react on the vitality of the poorer classes.

The number of births increased slightly and birth-rate rose from 33.75 to 33.86 per thousand of the population as ascertained at the last census. The number of deaths increased by 99,421, while the death-rate rose from 29.38 to 31.57. Calculated on the basis of census figures, the increase in mortality, which was chiefly under the head of "fever," reduced the excess of births over deaths by nearly 50 per cent. This check in the natural growth of population has been ascribed to short outturn of food grains in recent years and it is feared that the low prices obtained by cultivators last year for jute will tend to diminish the growth of population still further.

Infantile mortality was high in several districts. Although Calcutta returned a higher infantile death-rate, it no longer headed the list, the first three places being occupied by Birbhum, Nadia and Pabna.

There was a considerable rise in the mortality from fever; the number of deaths due to this cause increased from 965,546 to 1,061,041. After narrating the efforts made by the Malaria Committee to popularise quinine, the report says:—

"The Governor-in-Council is disappointed to find that the Malaria Committee held only three meetings during 1914, but he is glad to learn that the efforts of the committee to popularise quinine are meeting with success. The first step towards the elimination of malaria is the extension of the use of quinine both as a prophylactic and as a curative medicine. Much good will no doubt result from measures for the improvement of drainage and cultivation, but these by themselves will not prevent the spread of malaria."

FRENCH STOKER HERO.

LIFE GIVEN TO DESTROY GERMAN TROOPS TRAIN.

A remarkable story of heroism displayed by a French railway stoker is related by the "Petit Journal." He was in the engine yard at Amiens when that town was taken by the Germans, and, as he seemed quiet and amenable, he was put to work on an engine with a German driver.

Some time afterwards, the engine was told off to take a German troop-train towards the Meuse, at a point where the railway bridge had been blown up, the orders being to stop the train about a hundred yards of the bridge, so that the troops could alight and be ferried across the river.

Just before reaching the point at which the train was to stop, the stoker stunned the driver with a shovel and turned on full steam. The soldiers in the carriages shouted frantically, but in vain, and the train dashed on to the broken bridge and fell into the water. Nearly a thousand Germans were killed or injured.

MORARJI GOCULDASS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO.

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The forty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Morarji Goculdass Spinning and Weaving Company was held yesterday, Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdass presiding.

The following are extracts from the directors' report for the year ended 30th June 1915:—The net profits of the Company amount to Rs. 2,15,156-13-10 inclusive of the balance of Rs. 2,314-13-8 brought forward from last year's accounts, which taking the extremely depressed condition of trade especially in the Yarn and Cloth during the year your Directors trust, will be considered satisfactory. Having paid from the above sum an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per Share for the half-year ended 31st December last, viz., Rs. 46,000 there remains the available balance of Rs. 1,69,156-13-10. From this, your Directors have set apart—

	Rs.	as.	p.
To Depreciation of Machinery Account	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	9
To Reserve Fund Account	[illegible]	[illegible]	0
	1,15,279	[illegible]	[illegible]
And recommend disposal of the balance as under—			
Dividend at the rate of Rs. 40 per Share for the half year ended 30th June last	46,000	0	0
Bonus to Company's Employees.	5,300	0	0
	1,66,579	11	9
Balance to be carried forward to next year's Account	2,577	2	1
Grand Total	1,69,156	13	10

Your Directors have to record with deep regret the untimely death of Mr. Nowroji Pestonji Cama, the Chairman of the Board, which occurred at Bombay on the 14th November 1914. The Mill and Office were closed on the day as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and the Directore at their meeting held on the 21st November 1914 passed a resolution of regret at his death.

Your Directors are glad to inform you that the new weaving shed has been completed for some time past, and the new and old looms have been fixed there and worked with the electric power. Already power to the extent of 450 horse power is taken from the Tata Hydro-Electric Company, and we hope at the end of the year, the whole weaving shed will be worked with electric power.

Your Mill premises together with the machinery and ordinary contents stand insured at Rs. 61,88,383.; also the Mill profits and the fixed charges have been insured at Rs. 8,00,000.

The appointment of Mr. Tehmurasp R. N. Cama as a director was confirmed, and Messrs. Ratansi Dharamsi Morarji and Mulraj Khatau were re-elected directors.

A dividend, as recommended in the directors, report, was declared.

Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co. and Mr. Devidas Vithaldass were were re-appointed auditors.

ADVENTURES IN RUSSIA.

EXCITING JOURNEY OF ENGLISHMAN AND HIS WIFE.

Mr. H. E. Dillon, a son of Mr. and Mrs. R. Dillon, of the Beach Swan Inn, Shefford, Beds, has arrived home from Russia with his wife and baby girl, after a series of alarming adventures, says the "Daily News." Mr. Dillon had been in Russia for seven and a half years as stud groom to Count Medem at Elley, in Courland, between Mitau and Libau.

When the German Army began to threaten Riga, a part of the Russian right fell back on Elley, from which they were driven by the Germans. When the enemy was two miles away, the Russians set fire to the place, and Mr. Dillon saw his employer's castle and his own home burnt to the ground.

Mr. and Mrs. Dillon, with their three-weeks-old baby, went with the Russian retreat to Mitau. Mitau itself was then threatened, and the little party travelled 30 miles farther to Riga, where they stayed for a week. Here the baby was christened at the English Church, and at the service the clergyman warned them that English people should leave Riga that day. The next two days were spent on a refugee train running from Riga to Petrograd.

Mr. Dillon decided to return with the wife and child to England. They reached Christiania, and sailed for Bergen on board the Norwegian steamer Haakon. A shot was fired across her bows, after about an hour's steaming, and three German sailors with an officer boarded the vessel from a submarine. They had the cargo thrown overboard, destroyed the Marconi wireless apparatus, threw the Anglo-Russian parcel post overboard, and took a letter post away with them. The Germans were courteous, but had nothing to say to the passengers. (Mr. Dillon speaks both Russian and German.) Finally Newcastle was reached, and the refuges arrived home at Shefford well and happy.

RUSSIAN BALTIC FLEET.

RECENT REINFORCEMENTS OF FIGHTING SHIPS.

The "Kurjer Poznanski," a newspaper published at Posen, in German Poland, says the Russian Fleet in the Baltic was quite recently reinforced by the addition of several fighting ships, notably four battleships of the Gangut type, which were launched last year. Their tonnage is 23,400 and they carry twelve 12-inch guns.

Among the other Russian battleships are one of 17,700 tons and three of 13,000 tons, each having four 12-inch guns. The Russians also have in the Baltic five armoured cruisers, two large cruisers of the Makharof type, and four very fast and well-armed light cruisers.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 22.

Montebello	Grimaldi	Genoa

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 22.

Aviemoor	Williams	Karachi
Ethelbrighta	Mudd	Garston.

The following vessels received port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer	Shimkoku Maru	for Kobe
"	Hellas	for Bangkok
"	Clan Macfaden	for Busreh
"	Shirala	for Karachi

The following steamer entered the Docks for loading on Wednesday:—

Steamer	Nellore	for China

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru left Singapore for Hongkong on the 21st instant.

S. S. Montebello:—The steamer Montebello, 1,606 tons, Captain C. Grimaldi, arrived here yesterday from Genoa, which port she left on the 28th ultimo, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Ethelbrighta:—The steamer Ethelbrighta, 1,985 tons, Captain W. Mudd, sailed yesterday for Garston via Port Said and Gibraltar, with a cargo of manganese ore on board.

S. S. Aviemoor:—The steamer Aviemoor, 2,382 tons, Captain C. F. Williams, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general and the same bottom cargo on board.

S. S. Shimkoku Maru:—The steamer Shimkoku Maru, 3,308 tons, Captain T. Fukichi, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S. S. Hellas:—The steamer Hellas, 848 tons, Captain M. Berg, will sail to-day for Bangkok, with general goods on board.

S. S. Clan Macfadyen:—The steamer Clan Macfadyen, 1,755 tons, Captain William Miller, will sail to-day for Busreh via Bushire, in water ballast.

S. S. Shirala:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Shirala, 3,399 tons, Captain J. H. Galgey, will sail to-day for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo on board.

Wednesday, September 22, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Bellasco	Robertson	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Rinaldo	Gordon	J. F. & Co
D. & E. Shikoku Maru	Kuchiki	O. S. Kaisha
F. Shirala	Galgey	M. M. & Co
G. Sardar	Ockerji	T. M. & Co
K. Clyde	Carling	J. Mackintosh & Co
M. Rhenanes	..	W. & A. G. & Co.
O. Barton	Thompson	J. Finlay & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Bahadur		K. N. & Co
Sabarmati		K. N. & Co
Ponani		K. N. & Co
Courland		K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Wartenfels	McKenzie	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Koweit	Wilson	T. M. & Co
4 Helas	Berg	F. F. Campbell & Co
6 Hempstead	Hunter	T. M. & Co
7 Barrington Court		J. M. & Co
8 Zayadi	Weeks	H. S. Shoosmy
9 Worsley Hall	Gyay	Killick Nixon Co
10 & 11 Moyori Maru	Kushikiku	N. Y. Kaisha
15 Vita	Cormack	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Novara	Hetherington	P. & O. Co.
3 Berbera	Steadman	M. M. & Co
4 Nellore	King	P. & O. Co
5 Subadar	Crebbin	T. M. & Co
6 Elysia	Rhanaird	W. & A. G. & Co
	M. W. D. D.	
H. Dumra	Hobday	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	W. & A. G. & Co
Baltic	Camp	T. M. & Co
Clan Buchanan	Proterfield	T. M. & Co
Clan Macfaden	Miller	W. & A. G. & Co
Glenmoor	Runbellow	..
Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Mara	Teujimato	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Lord Cromer	Fellows	W. & A. G. & Co
Montebello	Grimaldi	J. Finlay & Co.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clivegrove (s) 153 bales cotton yarn, Greaves Cotton & Co.; 92 bales wool raw, E. Dossa & Co.; 952 cwts. kissmiss, D. Passo & Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia (s) 20 bales cotton yarn, W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Worseley Hall (s) 13 cwts. poppy seed, John Fachiri.

FOR HULL.

Barington Court (s) 1,976 cwts. barley, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Bellasco (s) 76,800 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Hampstead (s) 600 bales cotton waste, O. Velji, 8,458 cwt linseed, K. M. Nathoo, 3,000 cwt. castor seed, K. Devchand and Co.; 150 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co.; 1 bale cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Mayore Maru (s) 2,000 bales cotton, N. M. K Kaisha, 200 bales cotton, N. Rarajam and Co., 300 bales cotton Volkart Bros., 1,200 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co., 300 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 250 bales cotton, H. Nensey and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Mayore Maru (s) 200 bales cotton Bruel and Co., 197 bales cotton N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Mayore Maru (s) 400 bales cotton twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co., 100 bales cotton twist, I. David.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Mayore Maru (s) 20 bales cotton N. Rajaram and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Novara (s) 12 bales cotton yarn, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Mayore Maru from Kobe, Agents N. Y. Kaisha.—283 cases camphor, 5 cases mercury, 760 casks cement, 1 case pearl, 50 casks sulphate of copper, 20 cases napthaline belt, 1 case glass beeds, 2 cases bangles, 45 cases glass marbles, 55 cases clocks, 16 cases glass jar, 78 cases glass chimney, 182 cases glass bottles, 1 case pearl beads, 20 cases marble, 4 cases harmonicas, 10 cases alum, 12 cases glass tumbler, 82 cases glass mirrors, 122 cases enamelled ware, 6 cases nickel ware, 200 cases beer, 2 cases menthol, 4 cases spectacles, 3 cases looking glass, 2 cases antimony ware, 245 cases porcelain ware 6 bundles tarpauline, 36 pieces 1,054 bundles rattans, 10 cases gambier, 10 bags long pepper, 5 bags white pepper, 2,026 pieces planks, 180 bundles sandlewood, 25 bags stick lac, 144 cases 8 bundles gum Benjamin, 6 cases mace, 1,289 bags betel nuts, 2 027 bags rice, 100 cases pine, 4 cases quinine, 388 bags sago flour, 89 bags nutmegs, 81 cases rubber goods, 10 cases peppermint oil, 7 cases oil, 435 pieces spelter, 60 cases brass sheeting, 66 packages copper bar, 100 cases 100 cans red lead, 1 case canned provision, 32 drums paint, 8 cases perfumery, 3 cases leather goods, 2 cases hair oil, 10 cases confectionary, 23 cases feeding bottles, 6 cases walking sticks, 25 bales starani seeds, 49 cases soap, 5 cases silk goods, 1 bag starch, 1 case umbrella, 26 cases cotton yarn, 672 bags sugar, 213 bags ginger, 18 cases cotton socks, 58 cases cotton hosiery, 71 cases spun silk yarn, 179 bales 421 cases cotton goods.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 21st September, 1915, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Novara will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

Public Lecture by Mr. Siavan. H. Jhahwalla, in English on "Our Illustrious of Persia," Hall of the Theosophical Society 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, Sept. 25.

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket: A Team v. Mahomedan Cricket Club; B Team v. Wilson College.

Poona Races, Second Day.

W. I. T. Club. General Meeting at the Poona Race-Course, 8 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be adrresed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Order By Major E. T. Lambert, B.V.A., Commanding.

(No. 4 Block) Colaba, Sept. 22.

861—Resignation. Reference Corps Orders No. 799 dated 19-8-15 last item should read No. 226 Sapper Fitzpatrick J. J. having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps with effect from 21-8-15 and not 17-8-15.

862—Postings. The following is the revised list of Officers, and N. C. Os. of No. 2 Company:—

"A" Sub. Sec. Capt. M. H. Sowerby, 2nd Lt. Bigg-Wither H. S., C. S. M. Clyno, Sgt. Sherron, Cpl. Smith, Br. Hallahan, a/Br. Irvine.

"B" Sub, Sec. 2nd Lt. Osborne, Sgt. Stubbs. Cpl. Dyson, a/Br. Petty.

"C" Sub. Sec. 2nd Lt. Green Sgt. Grimshaw, Cpl. Ashworth, Br. Geldart, a/Br. Taylor.

"D" Sub, Sec. Major Pennington, 2nd Lt. J. Dodds C. O. M. S. Hatton, Sgt. Binks, Cpl. Navil, Br Petch, a/Br. Hall.

860—Warrants. Railway Warrants Nos. 103 and 104 were issued to L/Cpl. T. W. Spenceley to proceed to Poona on the 22nd inst. and returning with one Sapper discharged from Detention Barracks.

(Sd) J. DODDS, 2nd Lieut.,

Offg. Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rly. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh. B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

HOMEWARD MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Persia which connected with the S. S. Salsette which left Bombay on the 29th ultimo arrived in London on Tuesday the 21st instant. All well.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The P. & O. Company's S. S. Salsette with the outward Mails of the 10th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at daybreak on Sunday next.

VICTORIA GARDEN.

The Zoological collection at the Victoria Gardens has been enriched recently by the addition of three gazelles, one jackal and one snake-bird, presented by Col. Sir Percy Cox. K.C.S.I., from Busra, and one sloth bear presented by Mr. W. S. Davis of Bhopal.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Mr. Ismail Ebrahim, who is the manager of Messrs. Salebhoy Tyabji and Sons, has reported to the police that two rent collectors of the firm, who had collected rent from the chawls at Bapty Road, have committed breach of trust in regard to a sum of Rs. 6,500.

MAGIC LANTERN LECTURE.

Mr. Siavan H. Jhahwalla B.A., will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical [illegible] of Persia." Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

No cases of plague or cholera occurred in the city on Tuesday. There was one death from small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 54, as compared with 66 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 78 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2126, one of which five were plague stricken.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Damodar Devji, who resides at Kalbadevi Road, has complained to the police of the loss of Rs. 550, worth of cash, jewellery and clothes from his room at about 2 p.m. yesterday when he had gone out, by some one breaking open the door.

Ardeshir J. Kolah, chauffeur to Sir D. D. Davar has reported to the police the loss of seven inner tubes of motor tyres from his master's garage, of the value of Rs. 111.

CRICKET AT KIRKEE,

FACTORY C. C. V RAMKRISHNA H. C. CLUB

A cricket match was played on Sunday between the Factory C. Club and Ramkrishna H. C. Club on the Station Hospital Ground and resulted in a win for the former.

FACTORY C. CLUB

Symons 15, Shunker Saddoo 0, Rama Luxmon 29, Shunker Shivram 8, A. V. Correa, (Capt.) 2, Chinti 7, C. R. D'Souza 12, G. D'Souza 6, Raiba 3, Udova Nama 1, Baboo 7, extras 13. Total 103.

RAMKRISHNA H. C. CLUB.

Navla 21, Chivan 3, Maker 3, T. Maske (Capt.) 15, K. Power 2, Emmanuel 20, Kudle 1, Gorang 0, Ghraji 8, Aher 3, N. Maker 2, extras 19. Total 97.

CRICKET AT GODHRA.

A cricket match was played at Godhra between the First Eleven of the Tslang High School and that of the Umreth Cricket Gymkhana. The former scored 132 runs when six wickets were down and then they closed their innings. The visitors were all captured in 78 runs in two innings. Thus the Telang High School Eleven secured a splendid victory by an innings and 54 runs. J. M. Barot scored 53 runs and K. P. Shah 37 runs.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Just saw the programme of the forthcoming Railway Conference to be held at Simla. Among a number of proposals for the concessions to passengers and others, it is highly disappointing to note that no proposal appears to favour the lower class passengers, or even Indian passengers travelling in higher classes. It is always "officers on furlough," "non coms," missionaries;" sometimes, for a change, "European tourists" or "Europeans and Anglo-Indians."

To add insult to injury, as it were, we now have concessions and encouragement to Australians! To those who will not tolerate our presence, even under restrictions, in Australia! For God's sake, let not such things be repeated even at a time when the war has, apparently, strengthened our bonds of union. Indians have consistently refrained from criticising or even discussing measures open to censure. Even questions long at issue have now been temporarily set aside. It is highly provoking, under the circumstances, to mark that officialdom in India is showing so little regard for our convenience or feeling.

And what do the Railways derive from these passengers, pray? The fact is, they do not pay the cost of carrying themselves even. Their conveniences, waiting rooms, restaurant cars and refreshment rooms, are all paid for by the lower class passengers. Lord Willingdon seems to have enunciated a more or less sound principle at Pandharpur, when he said the Municipality should spend for the pilgrims from whom they derive their income, and not for the school. What proposals have the Railway Conference to abolish the several extragavant and unnecessary conveniences to the higher class passengers—passengers who do not even pay the cost of carrying them? Pandharpur school serves the whole western half of Sholapur District: and a large number of pilgrims flock to Pandharpur from the area, whom the school serves: But what are the Barsi Light Railway doing for the pilgrims? Government have so many years permitted them to carry a thousand passengers in each special train on their line: some five times more than the proper capacity of their trains: what are they doing for the pilgrim traffic, which helps largely to pay their dividends? Will nobody ask these questions at Simla? Will nobody ask Government why the Barsi Light Railway are not prosecuted, for repeatedly and persistently overcrowding their trains? Why, for instance, our Railway administrations can construct and equip whole trains for American tourists, and will not, make adequate provision for a regularly recurring crowd of pilgrims?—Yours, etc.,

GOVIND H. KESKAR.

Poona, Sept. 19.

CIVIL AND MILITARY ORGAN PRESS.

CALLED UPON TO FURNISH SECURITY.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Sept. 22.

The "Civil and Military Organ" Press of Ludhiana has been called upon to furnish security to the extent of Rs. 2,000 for having printed an objectionable pamphlet called "Al Islam."

S. S. INDRAVATI.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Sept. 22.

The s. s. Indrawati arrived here on Saturday night with fire in No. 2 hold which [illegible] cargo. The fire was got under control after discharging was begun yesterday. The vessel belongs to the Indra line and was recently purchased by Messrs. Alfred, Holt and Co.

With regard to the proposal regarding a scheme for the reorganisation of the Calcutta Police, the report that six inspectors are to be appointed as Assistant Deputy Commissioners of Police is officially contradicted.

Marriage will shortly take place between Capt. H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary to the Governor of Bengal and Baroness Edna Von Stockhausen.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SEQUEL TO A BANK CLERK'S SUICIDE.

MORE EVIDENCE RECORDED.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at Mazagaon, the case was again resumed in which Inspector Smith charged Abdulla Assalatkhan and Pestonji Jamseiji, with extorting Rs. 3 and a promissory note for Rs. 15 from Shamrao Madhavrao, now deceased.

Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, and Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for the second accused.

Mohanlal Kashinath further cross-examined by Mr. Saher said: When I told Laud that Shanker brought Shamrao to the room of accused No. 2 it was not correct. It is not true that I decoyed Shamrao to the room of accused No. 2 and that I wanted to put the blame on Shanker. I did not tell the truth to Laud, because if I had done so my name would have been implicated. In my statement to Laud I did make mention about accused No. 2. I did not tell Laud that the deceased met me after I came out of the cinema. I did not tell Laud that the deceased told me that Shanker took Shamrao for a drive and took him to Arab Lane and accused No. 2 met them. My first statement was taken at the Esplanade Police Station. In that statement I have mentioned the name of accused No. 2. I was arrested first. Subsequently I and Shanker and accused No. 2 were in police custody. I was not placed before the Magistrate. I made the statement to Laud on a Saturday. The deceased met me near the America-India Cinema on 31st July, i.e., 12 or 13 days after the alleged occurrence. it was an accidental meeting. I asked him why he did not take me to the theatre on the night of the 15th or 16th June and he said that that night he was cheated and taken in. On the 25th June we did not go to any theatre; we had some further conversation and we parted. I went to the bank of the deceased because he had asked me to go there to see whether the promissory note for Rs. 500 taken from him was going to be destroyed or not, otherwise he would inform the police. The deceased had asked me to settle the matter with Pestonji, accused No. 2. I had asked accused No. 2 when he was going to destroy the promissory note or whether the deceased should go and inform the police. About two or three days after 25th July I asked accused No. 2 in his room whether he was going to destroy the promissory note and I told him what the deceased had said. At that time accused No. 2 was alone; it was about 4-30 p.m. I did not say anything to Shanker, because I could not find him. Accused No. 2 told me not to interefere in the matter; at the time accused No. 1 gave to accused No. 2 Rs. 3, no note was given. It did not strike me at that time that Shanker was a party to the plot. After seeing accused No. 2 on the 25th July I went to the deceased to inform him of what accused No. 2 had said. I took all the interest in the deceased because he belonged to my caste and lived in the same lane. On Saturday, the 31st July, I went to the deceased's house but I did not find him there. It was at 10-30 a.m., Then I went to his bank at about 2 p.m. but I did not find him there. Then I went back to the house of the deceased. I did so to ask the deceased to inform the police. I went because the deceased had asked me to see him. After accused No. 2 had told me not to interfere, I did not approach accused No. 1. I did do what I did in the matter for anxiety for the deceased. I expected my remuneration from Shamrao for my trouble. As regards money, I am well off, because I can get from my grandfather anything I want. I am not regarded as a bad member of the family. I did not engage a lawyer in this case.

At this stage Inspector Smith produced a statement which the witness had made before Inspector Chapman on 2nd August last. After it was read by the Court it was handed over to Mr. Saher who wanted the statement to be put in.

The witness further said: The whole of the statement is not false. The first para. of the statement is not correct. What I have said in the middle of para. five about certain offences being committed there was said from suspicion or from information and not from personal knowledge. The statement that Shanker acted as a procurer is false. The statement that accused No. 2 personated as a policeman and extorted money is not true. Once he tried to assault me. This was a long time before the occurrence in question. Then I came to know that accused No. 2 was a bad man. I told Shanker the following day about it. This happened some fifteen days before the 13th July last. Part of the statement is true. I thought I would be assaulted by the police. I was not assaulted by the police, nor was I treated roughly by them. Subsequently I made a true statement before Inspector Smith, and told him that I had made a false statement before Inspector Chapman.

The case was adjourned at this stage.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION BY A CO-TRUSTEE.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. Ardeshir N. Guzdar charged Mr. Merwanji F. Captain, his brother-in-law, with defamation. Mr. P. Godinho and Mr. P. K. Kotwal, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. C. N. Kanuga and Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the accused.

The complainant stated he was the managing trustee of the estate of his father-in-law, Mr. Navroji S. Kharas, and the accused was his co-trustee. He alleged that the accused, through ill-will, had been, for about, a year and a half, meddling with the estate and had been maligning him in regard to the management of the estate, and that in a letter dated 16th June, 1915, he had imputed business incapacity to him and made defamatory statements.

Witnesses for the prosecution were examined. When Mr. N. N. Saher, barrister, was being cross-examined yesterday, the Magistrate said he did not think any more of the time of the Court should be taken over the case, as he proposed to discharge the accused.

Mr. Kanuga said his client held the important post of superintendent in the Accountant General's office and was anxious to make a statement, which had been written out.

The Magistrate said the statement would be filed with the record of the case.

The accused, in the course of his statement, alleged that he had the same powers as executor and trustee of the estate of Mr. Kharas as the complainant. The latter had no right to style himself "managing" [illegible]

4% F.O.B. Liverpool.

No. 1 Oomra Good 4.95

" No. 1 Gartsherrie. 5.25

Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie.

letter objected to by the complainant was written in reply to a letter from him (the complainant), in which the latter had made use of acrimonious language and had made untrue imputations. The accused denied that he showed his letter of the 16th June to other persons before sending it to the complainant. The letter contained true statements and fair comments made by him in good faith for the protection of the interests of the trust estate, of his own interests as trustee, and of those of his mother-in-law. The complainant had invited it by writing to him his letter dated 11th March. The complainant had invested a certain amount in the Burma Bank without consulting him and the accused had repeatedly told him that he could never be excused for making that unsafe investment and was liable to the estate for the loss that had resulted. The complainant did not like the idea of his reminding him of this liability.

The Magistrate discharged the accused.

HIS SEVENTH CONVICTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Kavishwar charged Kalia Ismail, Kasim Hasan and Suleman Ahmed with trespass with intent to commit theft.

The accused were seen loitering about in No. 7 shed, Victoria Docks, where there was a broken case of bottles of whisky, and they were arrested.

They pleaded not guilty but were convicted.

The first accused, who had six previous convictions, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment; the second to three months' and the third to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CHEATING A SISTER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sabajirao charged Tricum Jivraj with cheating in respect of a gold chain, valued at Rs. 92.

It was alleged that the accused's sister entrusted a goldsmith, named Lallu Tullockchand with gold worth Rs. 92, to be made into a chain. A few days later, the accused went to the goldsmith and took away the chain, saying he wanted it to have it tested. He never returned it and was subsequently arrested. He was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 125, in default, two months' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 92 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

"WAILING MUSIC" BY WORKING COOLIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Early this morning for about two hours we were treated to a sort of wailing music by a party of coolies working at water pumps while pumping water out of the excavations made in connection with the Police Building in course of construction on Lamington Road (old Reformatory site). We have been many times told about the police and their duties about night noises in Bombay but when I find hideous music by coolies for about two hours before sunrise as an incentive to them to work on vigorously in close vicinity of a police station, one is led to despair of his slumbers and is at his wits' end for redress. I hope proper authorities will notice this letter and put a stop to this extraordinary entertainment.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. H.

Bombay, Sept. 22.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 20

KILLED.

Major A. W. Young, Sherwoods.

Lieut. D. R. Cameron, Highland L. I.

Second-Lieut. J. T. Edwards, Liverpools.

WOUNDED.

Captain J. L. Griffiths, Leicesters

Captain E. W. Hobkirk, Scottish Rifles.

Captain C. F. Horsfall, West Ridings.

Lieut. E. G. Langdale, Leicesters.

Lieut. F. K. Richardson, East Yorks.

Second-Lieut. R. B. Fraser, Leicesters.

Second-Lieut. J. C. Lane, Artillery.

Second-Lieut. G. H. Pearman, York and Lancasters.

Second-Lieut. G. W. Spencer, Norfolks.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES

KILLED.

Major A. B. Higgon, Artillery.

Second-Lieut. A. T. Calderwood, Hampshires.

Second-Lieut. W. E. Stockdale, Notts Yeomanry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major H. P. Cowell, Artillery.

Captain H. V. Browne, Dorset Yeomanry.

Lieut G. G. Downes, Lincolns.

WOUNDED.

Major C. R. Godman, Sussex.

Major L. C. Morley, Hampshires.

Lieut. O. V. Guy, West Yorkshires.

Second-Lieut. J. L. Bennett, Irish Fusiliers.

Second-Lieut. R. F. Johns, Welsh Regiment.

Second-Lieut. J. D. Young, Bucks Yeomanry.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut. B. S. Laurence, London Yeomanry.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. A. H. Ridsdale, London Yeomanry.

Second-Lieut. G. Gamman, Wiltshires

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major A. White, Royal Scots.

Lieut. J. Clarke, Medicals.

Second-Lieut. F. B. Davidson, Highland L. I.

DIED.

Lieut. M. J. Stevenson, Veterinary Corps.

Second-Lieut. C. H. Tucker, North Staffordshires.

MISSING.

Lieut. A. L. Goldie, Gloucesters.

NOW NOT MISSING.

Second-Lieut. D. G. Levason, Herefords.

Captain A. H. Betterton, Derbyshire Yeomanry.

Lieut. F. S. Bedale, Medicals.

Second-Lieut. W. Caldwell, Artillery.

Second-Lieut. M. C. Callis, Engineers.

NOW NOT WOUNDED.

Lieut. H. C. Wolton, Suffolks.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut. G. W. Falcon, East Surreys.

NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Lieut. C. E. Tayleur, North Staffordshires.

Second-Lieut. I. R. Morris, Lancashire Fusiliers.

COMMERCIAL.

85

In coal shares there was evidence of [illegible] interest and stocks dealt in shew[illegible]

And recommend disposal of the

The men's representatives asked that the next determination of wages under the principal agreement should operate as from July 22, the date of resumption of work. The coal owners offered September 1, and eventually both parties agreed that any change shall date from August 21.

S. S. Clan Macfadyen:—The steamer Clan [illegible] with general goods [illegible] Messrs. William Miller.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

FLOODING OF SLEATER ROAD.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. N. V. Mandlik presiding.

The Committee considered a letter from Mr. S. K. Hodiwala, inviting attention to the unsatisfactory condition of Sleater Road during the monsoon, and stating that on Saturday the 26th June, when it rained in torrents, water stood knee-deep on the road for more than 12 hours after the rains had ceased; that he had been a resident of the locality for the last 15 years but that he had never seen the Municipality opening and cleaning the storm-water channel; that the road was in a perfectly good state until about 5 years ago when the City Improvement Trust carried out their Gamdevi Scheme and the Municipality subsequently filled in the Gowalia Tank, as a result of which, whenever there was a smart shower, all the water from Gamdevi and Gowalia Tank Roads rushed on Sleater Road which was on a much lower level. He submitted that the nuisance became unbearable and at times dangerous to children going to school, and requested that enquiries might be made into the matter and instructions given to abate the nuisance either by cleaning the storm-water drains or by making them deep.

The Commissioner, in his report, stated that the petitioner was wrong in thinking that the filling of the Gowalia Tank and the Improvement Trust scheme in Gamdevi had rendered Sleater Road liable to flooding. The drainage arrangements for both the Gowalia Tank and Gamdevi areas were sufficient and Sleater Road was flooded becaus it was below the level of the high tides. The question of diverting all the storm-water to the Worli Channels and of providing powerful pumps at the Worli Outlet was under consideration. When these works are completed, there will, he hoped, be very little cause for complaint. It should be remembered, the Commissioner said, that if any local raising was done, it will render other low-lying land and particularly the Railway line and Railway yards at Grant Road liable to be flooded and it was quite possible that the Municipality would be held responsible for the damage caused. Even if the liability were not established, the inconvenience to the public would probably be greater than that now experienced. The flooding at present only occured when conditions were altogether abnormal, as they were at the end of June, so that the inconvenience though it was real when it did occur, fortunately occurred very rarely.

It was resolved to inform the applicant in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

NEW LIQUOR SHOP NEAR A MOSQUE.

The Committee also considered a petition from Mr. Valli Mahomed Hassan and others, stating that they are members of the Mahomedan Jamat residing at Mothi Sewree, and that they had learned with alarm and surprise that a liquor shop was about to be opened in an oart belonging to Mr. Rustomji Muncherji Cooka in the immediate vicinity of the only mosque in the locality. They protested against the opening of the shop which, they apprehended "will, besides proving a standing nuisance, be a blow to public morality and a danger to public tranquility." They added that Government without giving them an opportunity to express their views had given consent to one toddy shop being opened there; and they prayed that Government would be pleased not to sanction the opening of the shop.

The letter was forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that it be sent to the Collector of Customs.

MINER'S SETTLEMENT TERMS.

BONUS BENEFIT CLAIM GRANTED.

The official report of the miners' settlement terms, issued by the Press Bureau on Aug. 31, after two days of protracted negotiation at the Board of Trade, was:

Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Runciman, and Mr. Henderson have had conferences with representatives of the South Wales coal owners and miners. The coal owners, having a desire to meet the difficulties of the situation, as explained by the Ministers and with a view to a final settlement, expressed their willingness to agree to the following proposition if accepted forthwith as a settlement:—

The award to stand and the main agreement to be signed forthwith. After this has been signed the owners undertake to conclude with the federation, on behalf of their members, another agreement, which is to be regarded as being supplemental to the principal agreement, and to run for the same period under which they will agree to pay the "bonus turn" as from July 22, 1915, to enginemen, pumpmen, mechanical staff, stokers and banksmen who perform work on afternoon and night shifts and who are not included under Clause 13 of the principal agreement.

The men's representatives unanimously [illegible]

LIMITATIONS OF THE ZEPPELIN.

ALMOST IMPOTENT IN WARFARE.

CLIMBING POWER AS AN AID TO ESCAPE.

The failure of the Zeppelin airship to justify its description as an aerial Dreadnought is the subject of an interesting article—published in the current number of the "Fortnightly Review"—of which Mr. Claude Grahame-White and Mr. Harry Harper are joint authors. The writers say:—

A false impression has been gained of the Zeppelins by regarding them as aerial Dreadnoughts, or machines perfected as instruments of destruction. They are still frail and vulnerable craft—susceptible to damage by gusts when being manoeuvred on the ground; only able when aloft to combat moderate winds; and flying neither sufficiently high nor sufficiently fast to carry out with success the offensive, operation assigned to them in war.

At the outset of the war the giant airships were used for daylight reconnoitring, but "the disasters that befell one after another of their Zeppelins during the first period of the campaign compelled the Germans to arrange for these craft a far less ambitious programme." Owing to the danger of attack by hostile and fast aeroplanes and by anti-aircraft artillery, it was necessary to limit their operations to flying at night. Then night raids were planned—on the east coast of England among other places.

"In these raids," the authors hold, "apart from the fact that the Zeppelin pilots have been in great haste to make off seaward, staying for the shortest period only over the coast line they have atacked, the districts selected for bombardment have had, as a rule, practically no strategic or military value."

SUPERIORITY OF AEROPLANES.

The article refers to the two recorded occasions when Zeppelins and hostile aeroplanes have come into direct conflict, and emphasises the fact that in both encounters the airships appeared at a disadvantage. The first of these contests was off Nieuport, Belgium, in May last, when eight British aeroplanes brought a Zeppelin to action. This particular airship was returning home from an attack on Ramsgate and other English coast resorts. Flight-Commander Bigsworth—the hero of the sinking of a German submarine a day or two since—was one of the attacking party.

Describing the fight the article says:—

"Evidence goes to prove that the Zeppelin was at no great height when the aeroplanes approached her; but immediately these assailants were observed from the airship she discharged ballast rapidly and began to rise. Three of the aviators, however, were able to fly up within range and open fire with their machine-guns, and to this the airship responded. The engagement would have been inconclusive, probbaly, had not one of the aeroplane pilots—Flight-Commander Bigsworth—succeeded in putting into force tactics which the occasion demanded. He managed to gain, temporarily, a higher altitude than the airship; then he passed over her, within 200ft. of her hull, and dropped four bombs. The effect of these upon the airship was that a large column of smoke was seen to come out of one of her compartments. But the damage, though serious, was restricted evidently to the one compartment." The airship continued to rise, outpaced the aeroplanes, reached a height of 11,000ft., and managed to throw off her opponents.

A QUESTION OF CLIMBING POWER.

It was, the authors hold, the ascensional power of the Zeppelin in this engagement, and not her armament, which saved her from destruction. But this experience is not likely to be repeated. The article explains why: "There are certain single-seated aeroplanes, powerfully engined, and set aside for airship attack, in which a pilot ascends, carrying with him no greater burden than a few incendiary bombs, and which can be made to climb at a speed that—though no details naturally are forthcoming—is very appreciably greater than that of any two-seated craft which carries a machine-gun. It is such machines as this, stripped one may say for speed, and vying with Zeppelins in the race for altitude, that the airship pilots have chiefly to fear."

Reference is also made to the late Sub-Lieutenant Warneford's destruction of a Zeppelin in the ecounter on June 17—an attack in which the aviator profited by his speed and rose above the airship.

Summing up the position, the authors conclude: "It would be injudicious, at present, to form definite conclusions even [illegible] Zeppelin. Regarded purely as flying craft, and neglecting for the moment such defensive measures as have negatived so much of their work in war, the Zeppelins have done exceedingly well, flying repeatedly for distances, and under conditions of navigation, that would have been practically impossible with any other type of machine. But their size, though it has given them these powers, has brought also the drawbacks we have described. In war unless she can fly faster and higher, and arm herself more adequately, the Zeppelin labours under disadvantages which, in regard to operations of military value over a hostile territory, reduce her nearly to impotence."

POONA RACES

SECOND DAY OF SECOND MEETING.

CELLENT AFTERNOON'S SPORT.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

Considering that it was a mid-week fixture, quite a number turned out to witness the second day's racing of the Second Meeting at Poona, yesterday. The handicapper's excellent allotments provided a fine sporting card of seven events, and that the splendid adjustment of the weights was fully appreciated by the public is amply proved by the Tote results, when nearly every candidate in the various races came in for a full measure of support, and even when the well-backed ones rolled home liberal dividends of three and four to one were returned.

The Mekran Plate, a handicap for Arabs in the third division as usual attracted a bumper field and had to be run off in two divisions. The handicapping of this lot, to my mind, was the feature of the afternoon, and the dividends of Rs. 139 and Rs. 375 on Abdul and Tammooz the respective winners of the two divisions serve to show how amenable the public is to race-course gossip, in being induced to believe that certain horses have been under-rated or over-rated by the handicapper. A very cursory review of both Abdul's and Tammooz's form will show that their chances of winning were by no means so negligible as the prices returned by the machine indicate. It may be that the weird cotton-wool wrappings on Tammooz's understandings may have had something to do in creating a prejudice against Mr. Ali bin Talib's grey, but with Abdul there was no excuse to assume he was incapable of legging it with American Spot, Subeh Pasha and one or two others that irresponsible gossip had brought prominently into public favour. I was very pleased to see Mr. Ali bin Talib's colours to the fore at last, and though this popular sporting Sheikh has not at present many horses in training, he has not had the best of luck this Poona season; and now that the spell is broken I expect to see him earn at least another bracket with Gowahajmer before the proceedings close. Mr. Ali bin Talib promptly responded to public sentiment in substituting the name Tammooz for Kaiser, though I am credibly informed, when the nomenclature was bestowed on his grey, it had no reference to the Lord of the Huns at all, but is a well known Moslem name "Kaesher," which, as is often the case, suffered in transit to the English tongue. I am more than pleased to see Pratt has succeeded in breaking the ice. He is an able jockey capable of holding his own with the best of them, and has suffered recently through lack of opportunities, which no doubt will soon be revived when Mr. Ali bin Talib's stable is replenished with new ones in the next month or two.

The Maheshleshwar Plate was annexed in capital style by Impecunious, when he once more succeeded in accounting for a representative lot in the second and third divisions. I have already in the past made special mention of Mr. "Pitt's" extraordinary successes with this horse. Out of eight outings at Poona this season, he has won three times: been placed three times: fourth once: and only ran in the ruck once. Truly a remarkable record. And as I heard a man remark after the race, "well, by Heavens, this Impecunious is far from being a Christmas horse. A "Christmas horse," I might remark, is one that "has a fly" about once a year. I think it is about time old Lamination turned it up and took to tootling round in a light gig of sorts. It is a pitiful sight to see a grand mare of this kind making such an exhibition of herself, after the brilliant performances she used to regale us with five or six years ago. Lola in spite of her 9st. 2lbs. should have run better. The time test in the present state of the track should not be taken too seriously, and the 1 min. 2 1/5 secs. recorded is more of a tribute to those responsible for the upkeep of the course than to anything particularly meritorious on the part of the horses that took part.

In the Ahmednagar Plate, a race for Country Breds, an outsider once more upset the careful calculations of the public who must by this time be getting fed-up with this class of racing. Apparently anything in the wide world could have won but Dick Turpin, and judging from the place dividend of Rs. 70-8, it is possible nearer Rs. 300 would have been returned, had the coupling-up of Housemaid not proved a saver, for the bulk of those who benefited to the extent of Rs. 114 were really on Housemaid and not Dick Turpin at all. On form Kitty Kent augured well and was well supported. Ismailia, a breedy looking excitable customer, had a large following on the strength of a smart track gallop; and as the stable had expressed their confidence in R. G., he was well backed. It was a good race to the distance, when the weight commenced to tell and Kitty Kent succumbed to Dick Turpin after putting up a game fight.

The Aga Shamshudin Plate was quite an interesting event and provided a good deal of speculation, as everything in the race was well backed. Even Kempion, who was allotted about a stone more than his performance in the Stand Plate merited, had a large following. I feel sorry for poor old "Kempy." He has apparently been going the pace too hard in his younger days, and it looks as if he and Lumination are about to afford a pathetic "John Anderson my Jo" spectacle of slithering down the racing hill together and meeting one of these odd days in a third-class selling plate just as a reminder that "time tries all"—even 'osses. Mr. Ainsworth's Vanity Box, with a nice racing weight, deservedly won the race. She had run prominently in her three previous essays giving indications of an improvement each time, and the win was extremely popular. Matchlock was the most favourably handicapped horse in the race, and the poor show he made in running only fourth, suggests that he is quite off colour, in keeping with the rest of Mr. Geculdass's stable.

Wellington turned the tables on Soomsam in the Singarh Plate and vindicated his running in the Arab Pony Derby, when he was deprived of the fruits of victory by a bit of bungling on the part of his rider. Beethoven ran like a superannuated cab-horse, and on this running it is difficult to see what difference the Ata Allah bump made to his chance of winning the Talegaon Plate.

The Stewards' Purse was won very easily by Manilla and I foresee great possibilities ahead for this mare if she keeps well. With an abnormally deep girth, indicating great staying power, she would prove a dangerous factor in a two-mile rough-up in any company, and it is now left to Higgot to show how he can adapt such promising material to the Viceroy's Cup distance. After what I saw yesterday afternoon, I repeat, there are great possibilities. North, with his feather-weight ran a great horse in getting second. What Strathroyale was capable of doing it is difficult to say, as young Keess lost his irons at a critical period through some cause or another, and it is a wonder he succeeded in pulling the horse up as he did under the circumstances.

In my racing notes last Monday, I inadvertently associated Mr. Charles Gove's name with a wonderful starting gate which I said he was in the course of inventing. I imagained I was indulging in a flight of first-class pleasantry the absurdity of which would not only appeal to Mr. Gove, but to everyone else, who has been privileged, to witness the antics of some of our recalcitrant nags at the machine. I am told that the unauthorised use of Mr. Gove's name in this respect has been misunderstood, and as nothing was farther from my thoughts when the paragraph was written than to expose a popular G. R. to ridicule, I feel this explanation is due, in justice to both Mr. Gove and myself. The gate absurdity was mere fiction from start to finish, and I have much pleasure in stating that the "invention" was entirely mine and not Mr. Gove's. I regret very much if the incident should have caused Mr. Gove any annoyance.

Details:—

THE MEKRAN PLATE.—Division II.—Distance.—6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Shaik Esmail's ABDUL, 8-8, Purtoosingh 1
Mr. A. F. Brighstocke's SUBEH PASHA, 8-0, Hoyt 2
Mr. Hassan Madar's CRESCENT, 8-1, Mujeed 3
Mr. H. Jamsetjee's KAIUMERS, 8.9, Abbas 4

Also ran: Present 9.5, Zamil; Hurchan 9-4, Bowley; Cardiff 8-13; Ebrahim; Hongkong 8-12, Barrett; Sherali 8-11, Pratt; Tawakul c d 8-8, Firth; American Spot 8-7, Hardy; Tawdry 7-13, Kaikhusru; Pharaoh 7-10, Buckley; Beaver 7-1, Harrison; Alman 7-0, Dhondi; Vudhia c d 6-10, Japheth.

The Race.—Subeh Pasha, Hongkong, Sherali and Kaiumers were in the van. At the bend Kaiumers bettered his position and Abdul came into the picture with Crescent. In the straight Abdul challeged Subeh Pasha and won by 1-1 neck.

Time 1 min. 24 2/5 secs.
Totes paid.—Win 139, Places 36—20—63.

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Division.

Mr. Pitt's IMPECUNIOUS 7-13, Buckley 1
General Obaidulla Khan's St. ALBAN, 6-7, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. R. R. S's TARTANIA, 9-12, F. Templeman 3
H. H. Maharajah of Gwalior's LOLA, 9-2, Firth 4

Also ran: Lamington 8-13, Barrett; Penny Pie 8-5, Kaikhusru; Aubrey 7-10, Harrison; Spring Daisy 6-0; Japheth.

The Race.—Lola showed up slightly in advance of Impecunious, St. Alban and Lumination. At the turn Impecunious closed up and after a good race won by a head—½—head.

Time.—1 min. 2 1/8 secs.
Totes paid.—Win 52. Places 16/8—32—25.

THE AHMEDNAGAR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Country Breds.

H. H. Raja Sir Ranbir Singh's DICK TURPIN, 8-2, Buckley 1
H. H. Yuvraja of Mysore's KITTY KENT, 9.4, F. Templeman 2
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's BLACK BOY, 8-2, Mujeed 3
Col. A. Jones's R. G., 9-6, Hoyt 4

Also ran: Ismailia 9-10, Bowley; Seeta 8-3, Kaikhusru; Tango III. 6-12, Purtoosingh; Housemaid 8-9, Quinn; Cowslip 7-12, Bullock; S. B. 6-0, Dhondi.

The Race.—Kitty Kent led all the way until challenged at the distance by Dick Turpin, who won by ¾ length—½—1. Cowslip was badly left.

Time.—1 min. 45 2/5 secs.
Totes paid:—Win 114. Places 70/8—69/8—31

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses.

Mr. J. L. Ainsworth's VANITY BOX 7-13, Buckley 1
H. H. Raja Sir Ranbir Singh's LE SOLEIL 8-12, A. Templeman 2
General Obaidulla Khan's LADY MURIEL 7-13, Bowley 3
Mr. Goculdass's MATCHLOCK 8-3, Barrett 4

Also ran:—Mr. R. R. S's Kempion 9-7, F. Templeman; Jacamar 8-3, Quinn; Twa Brigs 7-10 Hoyt.

The race.—Lady Muriel led out followed by Kempion, Twa Brigs, Matchlock and Vanity Box. At the two furlongs Kempion retired and Vanity Box led into the straight, winning comfortably by 2 lengths—3—1.

Time 1 min. 28 secs.
Totes paid.—Win 39. Places 25—54.

THE SINGARH PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,200; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's WELLINGTON 9.3, A. Templeman 1
Mr. Abdoola Faras' DURBAN 9-2, Zamil *2
General Obaidulla Khan's NAINAVA 7-5, Pullin *2
Mr. A. J. DeSouza's MAASAL 8.12, Hardy 4

*Dead-Heat.

Also ran:—Soomsam 9-10, Bewley; Beethoven 8.4, Barrett; Minerva 8-1, Kaikhusru; Mat-Hat-Baig 7-8; Jock Ream 6-12; Purtoosingh.

The race.—Maasal streaked away followed by Wellington, Soomsam, Durban and Beethoven, in the order named. At the turn Wellington collared Maasal who was done with and won comfortably. Durban and Nainava put in a feeble challenge and ran a dead-heat.

Time.—1 min. 7 2/5 secs.
Totes paid.—Win 46/8. Places 19—40/8—20.

THE STEWARDS' PURSE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

H. H. Maharajah of Gwalior's MANILLA 9-2, Firth 1
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's NORTH, c d 6-9, Harrison 2
Mr. Goculdass's PRETTY GOOD SORT 9-7, Barrett 3
H. H. Raja Sir Ranbir Singh's HAMARA c d 8-0 Quinn 4

Also ran:—Drill Mistress 8-9, Kaikhusru; Strathroyal 8.0, Keess; Mil 7-5, Japheth; Shell 7-2, Lynch; Little Speed c d 6-8, Purtoosingh.

The race.—When they settled down Shell led for a furlong, but soon gave way to Little Speed and Mil. Pretty Good Sort, Strathroyal and Manilla next. At the six furlongs Mil dropped back and Pretty Good Sort was running third. At the half-mile North began to improve. Nearing the turn Manilla shot to the front and won with plenty to spare—half-length 2nd. 3rd and two lengths 3rd and 4th.

Time.—2 min. 37 2/5 secs.
Totes paid.—Win 25/8. Places 14/8—29—16.

THE MEKRAN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Ali Bin Talib's TAMMOOZ 8-11, Pratt 1
General Obaidulla Khan's RED FISH 9-5 Bowley 2
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass' RUBY MILNE 8-5, Barrett 3
Mr. G. P. Stavrides' LORD SATU 7-8, Pullin 4

Also ran:—Vellard 9.10 A Templeman; Investment 9-2, Zamil; Alwar 8-10; F. Templeman; Ben Hur 8-6 Mujeed, Shood 8-5, Hardy; Engine 8-4, Purtoosingh; Biglig 8.1 Hoyt; Araz 7-12 Abbas; Red Flag 7-12 Buckley; Red Cross 7-12 Kaikhusru; Grey Mist 7-11, Harrison; Flying Machine 7-10, Japheth; Columbus 7-6, Lynch.

The Race.—The light was failing when the race was run, but Lord Satu and Grey Mist appeared to lead the field to the bend, when the latter fell out and Ruby Mine became prominent with Red Fish. At the distance Tammooz showed up and raced home with Red Fish, winning by a short head—1¼—½.

Time.—1 min. 23 2/5 secs.

Totes paid.—Win 375. Places 101/8—32/8—167/8.

PRESS ACT PROSECUTION.

PROPRIETOR GETS TWO YEARS.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day disposed of the case in which Syed Mohammad Osman, proprietor of the "Osman Press" was prosecuted for publishing inflamatory leaflets without giving the names of the printer, publisher, and proprietor of the press. The accused was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

BENARES CONSPIRACY CASE.

(News Bureau.)

BENARES, Sept. 22.

The arrest of Bimalchandra Mukerjee, B.A., is not in connection with the Benares Conspiracy Case. Bimal is being prosecuted under section 110 and his trial will take place before the District Magistrate. Two securities of Rs. 500 each have been demanded for his release on bail.

Rash Behari Bose is reported to be one of the accused in the Conspiracy Case, but he has not yet been arrested.

REPORT ON THE PUNJAB DACOITIES.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 22.

The Hon. Rai Bahadur Bakshi Shohan Lal, Mr. Faquir Chand Mehta and Mr. Bahadur Chand, who were deputed by the Punjab Hindu Sabha to enquire into the causes that led to recent dacoities in Jhang, Multan and Montogamery districts, are now at Simla where they are writing their report.

RESULT OF POLSON'S CRICKET CONTEST.

As none of the competitors who entered the above contest gave a correct forecast of the matches nor the highest 1st innings score the sum of Rs. 125 has been divided amongst 2 competitors, whose names appear in Messrs. Polson's Butter Advt. on the last page of this issue for sending in a correct forecast of the matches and the nearest figure to the highest 1st innings score of the contest. Cheques for Rs. 62-8 each have been sent to the parties conerned by Messrs. Polson's Ltd.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearns' Headache Cure will put you right.

MOUNTED SPORTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MEETING.

There was as large an attendance and as keen competition as ever at yesterday's Mud Sports Meeting, and it was only by wasting no time that the last event was decided in sufficient light to see. To a large eextent, this promptness is due to S. M. Coy, who renders great assistance to the Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. Saxby and Dougall; Mr. McCausland also being a regular attendant and an experienced judge. The B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteer Band was in attendance as usual.

A start was made with the Kaiser's Head, the object being to cut the thin strip of wood by which it was attached to the post, a lemon being the next object to cut and a ring to be taken after a jump. No less than sixteen competed, most successful with the head and a large number with the lemon, which is a most difficult task; but it was not till the second run that anyone took the ring clean. It must have been a close thing between the first few, Scott coming out on top, taking the ring after knocking it off the first time, good with the lime and head. C. Gove was very near and Todd's second run was capital, cutting the head and lime perfectly. Pearson was probably next, getting the head, chipping the lime and hitting the ring each time. This also applies to R. Gove and Powell was unlucky to be disqualified owing to coming off when his horse swerved away as he was cutting at the lime. His second run was best as he accomplished all the tasks, but loss of points on the first run cost him a place.

Two ladies also had a run, with sticks in place of swords. Mrs. Saxby was unlucky in her pony refusing the jump, but Mrs. McCausland did capitally though she only knocked the ring off instead of carrying it.

Six ladies competed in the Polo Ball Stakes, and it was unlucky for Mrs. Hunt and Miss Simcox that their mounts overran the mark on reaching their partners. The latter's sister, however, was quickly testing Giles's catching ability a little ahead of Mrs. Patterson Brown, Mrs. Saxby and Mrs. McCausland. The result was rather an easy win for Mrs. Simcox, but there were great races for the following places.

A difficult task was the Led Horse Jumping as the one being led is almost sure either to out-run or lag behind the other and fine judgment is necessary. Seven went, and D'Arcy, Bon and R. Gove, were sent over again. Bon's couple cut the jumps a bit too fine and were rather slow at the "double," at which jump D'Arcy was less good than the others, his led horse inclined to go ahead. This was the case with Pearson's too, the pony breaking free at the last. R. Gove put up a very fine performance, but he was on pullers and they were out of control at the end. He recaptured the bolter and went again, but after the second the gees got away again, to be once more caught and complete the course. But for this he would have won, as style and pace were excellent. Powell was unlucky in the one he rode refusing in the "double" after doing well.

It was just as well for the men in the Living Aunt Sally that Tennis and not Polo balls were used, as the shots to dislodge the top hats they were were not invariably accurate. All four were up pretty well together, but Mrs. Hunt and Mrs. Saxby sent their partners away much quicker than the others. A splendid race was seen between Hunt and Woolcombe, both riding admirable finishes and Hunt taking good advantage of inside berth. It was only a head that separated them at the finishing post.

Again in the Scurry a dead-heat seemed likely. The limit men were not in it, Alling getting an unlucky start. R. Gove got the better of Powell at the jump off, but he was all out in the last hundred yards with the whip. The latter came very strong outside and only missed the other by a mere head. A couple if lengths behind. D'Arcy just saved his place from C. Gove on scratch.

Finally the bareback wrestling, in which some long contests were seen in the preliminaries. The final saw Scott and D'Arcy meet, and after the former had made a fine recovery he cleverly tipped D'Arcy off.

Results:—

*KAISER'S HEAD.—Cutting the lemon, and taking ring. Competitors were required to cut off the Kaiser's head with a forward stroke on the right and then cut in half a lemon with a back handed cut on the right, a jump was to be taken next and finally a ring.

Mr. Scott ..... 1...
Mr. C. Gove 2
Mr. Todd 3

Also competed:—Messrs. Pearson, Alling, Lewis, R. Gove, Hunt, Nash, Powell, Bon, Knight, Giles, D'Arcy, Saxby and J. Smith.

FOR LADIES:—

Mrs. McCausland 1
Mrs. Saxby 2

LADIES' POLO BALL STAKES.—Ladies nominated a partner and rode from a mark to a basket which contained four Polo balls; these balls must be carried one by one to a fence and thrown by a lady to her partner who was standing behind a mark on the further side of the fence. The partner must catch the ball before it touches the ground and place it in a second basket, if a ball is not caught the partner must take it to his lady who will throw it to him again. After the 4th ball has been thrown and caught the lady rode the prescribed course.

Mrs. Simcox and Mr. Giles 1
Mrs. Patterson Brown and Mr. Todd 2
Mr. and Mrs. Saxby 3

Also competed:—Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, Miss Simcox and Mr. Lodge, Mrs. McCausland and Mr. Fowler.

*LED HORSE JUMPING.

Mr. D'Arcy 1
Mr. Bon 2
Mr. R. Gove 3

Also competed:—Messrs. C. Gove, Powell Pearson and Brown.

LIVING AUNT SALLY.—Ladies' nomination.

Gentlemen were required to ride a given course, take up position which was allotted and put on hats, their partners were provided with Tennis balls and endeavoured to knock off the hats. First home whose hat had been correctly knocked off to win.

Mr. and Mrs. Hunt 1
Mrs. Saxby and Mr. Woolcombe ... 2

Also competed:—Miss Simcox and Mr. Giles, Mrs. Nash and Mr. Pearson.

*SCURRY.

Mr. R. Gove's Captain, 25 yds., Owner 1
Mr. Main's Clarkia, 25 yds., Mr. Powell 2
Mr. D'Arcy's Gin and Bitters, 30 yds., Owner 3
Mr. C. Gove's Gingernut, scr., Owner 4
Mr. Alling's Roby, 70 yds., Owner 0
Mr. Hunt's Freddy, 70 yds., Owner ... 0

Won by a head, 2 lengths second and third, good fourth.

*WRESTLING.—Bareback.

Mr. D'Arcy beat Mr. Alling.
Mr. Scott beat Mr. Lewis.
Mr. R. Gove beat Mr. Smith.
Mr. Scott beat Mr. Nash.
Mr. D'Arcy beat Mr. R. Gove.

FINAL.

Mr. Scott beat Mr. D'Arcy.

* These events were open to all members of the Bombay Light Horse.

"SERGEANT DANDY."

THE STRANGE PERSONATION CASE.

Further remarkable evidence was given at Manchester on August 18, when the identity of the man who claimed to be Sergeant Herbert Dandy, of the 1/8th Ardwick Battalion of the Manchester Regiment, was again considered by the magistrates, writes "The Times." The prisoner was charged in the name of George Parkin Hall, of Barlow-street, Patricroft, and in addition to the charge of falsely representing himself to be Sergeant Dandy, he was accused of an offence against Mrs. Dandy by falsely personating her husband. He was committed for trial.

Mrs. Dandy, whose husband had been officially reported from the Dardanelles as missing, said that on July 16 she was getting cakes out of her shop window when she saw a neighbour talking to a man in a soldier's uniform. She asked who it was and the neighbour replied. "It's Herbert." The man entered the shop and expressed his pleasure at getting home to his wife and children. He then started crying, and she said to him, "But you have altered."

The Clerk (Mr. Walter Lyon).—Did you think at the time that he was your husband?

The witness.—I did in a way. I thought he had a big shock, because he said he had been lying 72 hours without any help and had had a bone taken out of his knee. He said it would alter anyone what he had gone through. When I asked him private things he said he had lost his memory.

For a week (the witness continued) they lived together as man and wife. His explanation for not having sergeant's stripes on his uniform was that he had broken out of Netley Hospital and had taken someone else's clothes. When her suspicions became aroused she was going to have the prisoner locked up. The neighbours, however, cried "Shame! He is your husband." They said "He has lost his memory." She looked for tattoo marks which her husband had had upon his skin, but could not find them. His explanation was that he had taken them away.

A BROTHER'S ASSURANCE.

Her suspicions were strengthened after a visit to Whitworth-street Hospital. She wired to her brother in consequence, and he came at night. The Clerk.—And what did your brother say?

The witness.—He said it was him, but he was altered by the shock. The prisoner was going to throw my brother out as he thought he was a detective. I said to my brother: "Do you think it is Herbert?" and he said "Yes." He could not weigh him up properly, and seemed to have a doubt somewhere. A sister came the next day and the prisoner said, "Oh, it's Agnes," and fell in her arms crying bitterly. She said it was Herbert.

She said she would take him back to Marsden. Every one there recognized him, she said.

Mrs. Dandy added that the prisoner told her he would go for his papers when she had her doubts about him. She said, "I shall have to put up with you, of course, if you are my husband." She told him when he proved himself to be Sergeant Dandy he could come back again.

Before leaving the witness-box Mrs. Dandy complained that the mill girls had been throwing hints out about her and shouting "It's Herbert."

The Chairman hoped the police would take care there was no nonsense of that kind. Mrs. Dandy was entitled to every sympathy.

Ada Hall, of Barlow-street, Patricroft, said the prisoner was her husband. His name was George Parkin Hall and he married her 16 years ago. She saw him on June 7. He was supposed to be stationed at Penmaenmawr and she had not seen him since.

The prisoner was committed for trial at the next assizes.

When the witnesses were leaving the Court Mrs. Hall, the prisoner's wife, turning to the others, said, "It's a caution people don't know their own husbands. You are as bad as he is. I should know my own husband in a hundred."

SVEN HEDIN STILL A C. I. E.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Replying to a further question by Sir J. D. Rees Mr. Chamberlain said Sven Hedin was still on the list of Honorary Commanders of the Order of the Indian Empire.

The Chief of Sangli yesterday at Poona on behalf of the Sangli Students' Association, Poona, presented a purse to Mr. S. V. Datar, of Sangli, for his having run a race of 27 miles in 2 hours and 59 minutes in the Deccan Gymkhana tournament, beating all but one previous records of Marathon competition.

FIGHTING AMID GLACIERS.

TRIUMPH OVER NATURAL OBSTACLES.

CHEERFUL ALPINI WARRIORS.

To appreciate how the Alpini can triumph over nature's obstacles you must see him at work, and you can have no proper conception of what he accomplishes unless you realise that his enthusiasm is founded upon intense patriotism and a desire to see the far-flung range of mountain peaks to which his eyes are always turned for ever in his country's possession, writes Mr. W. T. Massey, in a despatch sent to the "Manchester Guardian" from the Italian frontier. I have spent a day in a region where since man first saw them the rocky crests of the peaks have never lost the enveloping shroud of snow and ice. High up on the western battle front there is a crescent-shaped range f mountains which, standing well above all other lofty hills in this particular area, is a fortunate base for vigilant Alpini sentinels. If you put Snowdon on top of Ben Nevis the combined mountain would look puny beside some of these majestic Alps, which generally show their glorious scintillating heads catching sunbeams, while their shoulders are clothed with cloud.

SUMMER TEMPERATURE BELOW FREEZING-POINT.

Up those more than 11,000 feet peaks the Alpini stand guard, sometimes awaiting the foe after going down to meet him, and never making submission either to the enemy or to the forces nature exerts. Dug in—or rather cut in—to his forward post on the glacier, these sentinels watch, wait, and listen, with asummer temperature always a long way below freezing-point. Most of the peaks I saw in Alpini occupation have the frontier running along the crests, and on nearly all the Austrian outposts have been driven well down the reverse slopes. Salute the Alpini for that. Watching is sometimes relieved by fighting. It is always an affair of outposts, for there has never been any necessity so far for the Italians to bring their immense resources of men trained in mountain warfare to bear upon the Austrian hillmen. But there are not infrequent brushes between small parties; a little brush which the Alpini laughingly describe took place on a series of crags in the neighbourhood of 10,000 feet above sea level.

ROPED TOGETHER.

One of the men engaged in it took several photographs during the fight, and they illustrate the nature of the work far better than any words can. In parties of four roped together the Alpini climbed up rocky ground slippery with a coating of ice, frequently securing a foothold only by cutting holes in ancient ice in crevasses, and holding on so tightly to little jutting pieces of rock that all their knuckles were skinned and cut. From pinnacles and ledges the photographic pictures of which make one giddy the Alpini got a line of fire upon an giddy the Alpini got a line of fire upon a Austrian outpost, which they dislodged, though it was in an incomparably easier position. The men taking part in the fight make light of the dangers of getting within rifle shot of the enemy. But an ill-chosen direction by a party leader, a false foothold by any man, a jagged, rope (how frail these ropes seem!), or even a badly slung rifle might have jeopardised the lives of the whole party. It was not the risks they ran that made the story worth the telling; the discomfiture and hasty evacuation of a comfortable and secure advanced post by the enemy was the joy of it all.

THE MULETEER'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Each detachment goes out for twenty-medicine or surgery. It also penalises four hours' duty. It is a long and tiring journey to the front. When I was on a mountain side, about 7,000 feet above sea level, a party passed me on its way up. Each man carried his ice-axe and had his rifle slung on his back. A thick blanket was strapped to the knapsack, and sticks for the fire to cook the rations were borne equally. The only serious man in the section was the muleteer. His was a heavy responsibility. He had to get his animal to follow the path chosen by men to whom an ordinary cliff-face became a road, and if the mule fell there was risk of the food in the panniers being lost. The muleteer, therefore, had not only to look to his own safety, but also of the patient, strong beast he led, and that was probably why he paid so much attention to the ice-nails in the mule's hoofs. The men carry no haversack ration, because it would become frozen and uneatable. The mule bore on his strong back the uncooked meat which would be served hot with soup and bread, and the allowance of wine which was to keep warm the blood of men who fight on the roof of the world.

That party, I was told, would be climbing for five hours before it reached its post, travelling by what from experience had been proved to be the easiest way, and "easy ways" in the Alps are terribly hard. This time it may have added another splendid feat to illumine the pages of Alpine regiments' history. The men were capable of it: the opportunity was all they asked. They are grand fellows, officers and men alike, and it is doubtful whether at any point on our Indian frontier Anglo-Indian troops have ever had to surmount heavier difficulties. Than this there can be no higher praise for Alpini.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, September 23, 1915.

THE FIRST STEP.

In moving his Resolution in regard to the representation of India in the Imperial Conference yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Shafi, in a speech of striking but restrained and dignified eloquence, entirely free from rhetorical redundance remarked that the permission granted to him to bring forward the Resolution might be regarded as the harbinger of the happy period when, her just claim being duly recognised, India would take her proper place in the Councils of the Empire. Mr. Shafi very rightly said that it was not only unnecessary, but that it would be absolutely impolitic, at the present moment to criticise the policy which had hitherto kept India out of the Imperial Conference. As a matter of fact we do not know exactly what that policy is, because, as far as we are aware, no reason has ever been vouchsafed for the neglect to admit her to its councils. But that is by the way. We may say at once that no one, who understands the true interests of this country or wishes to respect her dignity, would desire that she should at this juncture indulge in recriminations regarding the past. It is the future on which we must concentrate our attention. And the future is best served by the dignified demand for the official recognition and admission of those claims which have already received from English statesmen of all shades of opinion so much rhetorical acquiescence. The Viceroy reminded us yesterday, that from the Prime Minister of England himself had fallen the expression of the wish, that the people of India might be made to feel that they are "conscious members of a living partnership all over the world under the same flag." It has been left to India, through her elected representatives in the Imperial Council, to take the first step towards the realisation of that ideal. They have taken it with the assent of His Majesty's Government and with the cordial support of the King-Emperor's representative in this country. There is every justification, therefore, for the optimism which marked the Hon. Mr. Shafi's speech.

What is the nature of this demand, which is now formally, through the accredited mouthpiece of the people and with the approval of the Governor-General of the country, to be placed before the King's Government? It is that India, which occupies a place of greater importance in the Empire, politically, economically and strategically, than any of the self-governing Dominions, and from which so much of the wealth and strength which have enabled those Dominions to grow to their present position have been drawn, should be accorded an equal place with them in the Family Council of the Empire. As a matter of sentiment and justice the claim is unanswerable; as a matter of practical politics, both for India herself and the Empire as a whole, it is essentially expedient. The questions which Mr. Shafi put in urging this upon the attention of the Council are conclusive. There is not a single problem of Imperial or international interest in which India, as an integral part of the Empire, is not concerned. There is not a single Imperial question in which the interests of Great Britain, the self-governing Dominions and India are not indissolubly bound together. No scheme of Imperial Defence can be regarded as complete without taking into consideration India's defensive requirements and her offensive capacity. What sort of value, therefore, can any Imperial Conference possess if India is unrepresented at the Imperial Board, and questions relating to all these matters have to be decided in her absence, with an occasional reference to the Secretary of State? There may be people who desire that India should continue to remain a mere spectator of the disposal of her own destinies and the settlement of matters vitally affecting her welfare by those whose own interests often clash with hers. But to most people it must be clear that the "ultimate guarantee of the permanence and stability" of the British Empire lies in the ability to accord equally to all its component parts the same privileges in regard to internal autonomy and participation in the supreme councils of the Empire.

It is at least satisfactory that so much has been gained that the head of the Government in India, publicly and unreservedly admits the claim, and that the Government of the King-Emperor, —not as Mr. Shafi was careful to emphasise a mere party Government but a truly National Cabinet,—receives it, not with the cold indifference to which we have been accustomed in the past, but with cordiality and the promise of careful consideration. We confess that the undertaking of His Majesty's Government communicated to the Council by the Viceroy is somewhat overcautious, and assumes a right on the part of the self-governing Dominions to decide this question,—a right which is not and never will be admitted in this country. But it is not necessary to make a great point of that, because we entertain no misgiving that the self-governing Dominions will not accord to India the warmest welcome to the Conference; and, if opposition comes, it will come from other quarters which should be easily disposed of. The only matter which really provides food for anxiety is the settlement of the character and extent of India's representation. Mr. Shafi uncompromisingly demanded direct representation like that of the Colonies. The Viceroy spoke of representation by the Secretary of State and one or two officials nominated by him in consultation with the Viceroy. But it must be said at once that exclusive official representation will not satisfy India's sentiment or her practical needs. The Secretary of State, it goes without saying, or his direct nominee, must be India's chief representative and an official representative from India is no doubt necessary or desirable. But Mr. Surendranath Banerjea was quite right when he said that mere official representation, as far as the public of this country are concerned, might mean little or nothing and might even be attended with some risk. It is essential that the interests of the people of this country should be specially represented by a non-official Indian. And we see no difficulty whatever in arranging this. There are scores of public men in this country who are fitted for the task of undertaking the care of the interests of the people of India at an Imperial Conference, and it would be deeply disappointing to public opinion in this country and a national humiliation, if one of them were not chosen to counter-balance the official element. If it is proposed to have two representatives from India nominated by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Viceroy, one of them should certainly be a non-official and an Indian, who commands the confidence of the people. Such a man for instance as Sir Ali Imam or one of the leading non-official members of the Imperial Council.

A STAGGERING BUDGET.

Mr. McKenna is said to have described his Budget as the most staggering and the hugest in the world's history. Staggering it is certainly, in the stupendous character of the results it is intended to attain, and the immensity of the figures of revenue and expenditure with which it deals. But it has not actually staggered the nation, if we may judge by its reception in the House of Commons, where all parties, recognising the greatness of the sacrifice that is demanded, assented to the new taxes with calmness and even cheerfulness. The last budget before the war provided for an expenditure of £194,825,000,—figures that would certainly have staggered Mr. Gladstone and the Victorian Chancellors. There were many, who, had they been asked eighteen months ago, would have said that Mr. Lloyd George had tapped to the fullest extent the resources of the country, and the suggestion that a greater revenue than two hundred millions could be extracted from the country would have boggled their imagination. Mr. McKenna's scheme puts on to the revenue another hundred million more than this in the present financial year with the new taxation in force for only six months. A full year's working in 1916-17 is estimated practically to double the income produced by the last pre-war budget, Mr. McKenna's estimate of the revenue under a full year's working being £387 millions. And that, he adds, if the war continues, will not be our last word. It is interesting, in passing, to note that the nation that is called upon to make these stupendous sacrifices, and is prepared cheerfully to make them, is spending in a war budget of £1,590 millions only £190 millions on the Navy, which secures fully and finally its own security, and at that it might had it been purely selfish, have stopped; whereas the expenditure on the Army is no less than £715 millions and the advances to other countries the greater part of £423 millions. Those are figures which illustrate more graphically than anything else can the extent to which Great Britain is contributing to the cause of European civilisation and the public safety of the world. It reduces to mere puerility and contemptible falsity the attempts that have been made to represent the British nation as being indifferent to its responsibilities in the war.

The expenditure on the war has mounted enormously since Mr. Lloyd George introduced his interim budget in May last. At that time eight months of war had cost £307 millions, and, if the war lasted another year, it was expected to cost £1,136 millions. Reuter's telegram does not mention the figures of ordinary expenditure in Mr. McKenna's budget, but it may be assumed that they cannot be less than £150 millions roughly, leaving the war expenditure for the year ending in March next at about £1,450 millions, of which over a thousand millions represents expenditure which will have actually to be borne finally by the British people. Of this £305 millions, as we have said, will be met by taxation and excise revenue, leaving over twelve hundred millions to be raised by loans. It is another testimony to the solidity of British credit that of this huge amount it has been found necessary as yet to go abroad for only £200 millions, and even in that case the necessity arises from adventitious circumstances and not from inability to raise the money at Home. The immense resources in reserve of the nation are shown in the ease,—comparatively speaking, of course,—with which the Chancellor has been able to estimate for such an enormous revenue. The Income Tax payers will bear an additional burden of forty per cent. producing in a full year no less than £37,400,000. Sugar, by paying another halfpenny per pound, will give another two millions. Tea, tobacco and coffee will have to pay another fifty per cent. and this may produce an additional twelve millions while a substantial amount should result from the abolition of the half-penny postage. That, it is difficult for the layman to estimate, but it may be interesting to mention that the sale of postage stamps in 1913-1914 realised no less than 21 and a quarter millions and that a great part of that, of course, came from halfpenny stamps. A feature of the budget that will cause general satisfaction is the proposal to tax war profits to the extent of an impost on fifty per cent. of the profits above those of the last peace year. That is a fairly mild proposal, and it is additionallly lenient in that it is not apparently to have retrospective effect, since it is only expected to produce six millions in the present year. Next year, says Mr. McKenna, it will yield no less than thirty millions, that is presumably if the war lasts. The spectacle of individuals, firms and companies benefitting to a colossal extent by the country's misfortunes was certainly not edifying and it is a pity that these artificial profits were not laid under tribute from the outset. We trust that the example set in this particular matter by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer will not be lost on Sir William Meyer; though, unfortunately, we shall have to wait another six months before anything can be done in this country. Finally Mr. McKenna has laid an impost on all imported luxuries in addition to those articles of consumption already mentioned, though no estimate is given of their estimated productivity. Motor cars, films, clocks, watches and musical instruments are mentioned as among those commodities from abroad that will pay an *ad valorem* duty of 33 1/3 per cent. Altogether the whole scheme of taxation and excise duty and customs is well-calculated to bring about that reduction in imports, which is so necessary to restore, in some measure, the balance of trade.

It is seldom that a budget meets with unanimous approval, even in the ranks of the followers of the Government that introduces it. But Mr. McKenna was fortunate in that he was not out to exploit a party programme, but to meet a great national emergency on which the people are with practical unanimity bent. And many of the features of his budget, which under normal circumstances would give rise to fierce opposition are willingly accepted as inevitable burdens to be borne, if the emergency is to be met. Reuter tells us that Radicals are pleased at the increase in the super-tax and Unionists delighted with the duty on imported luxuries. We should have preferred to think that there was not enough party feeling left in the country to induce expressions of that character, especially as in neither one case nor the other has the step been taken with any other object than the actual need of the moment. But the fact that the whole scheme has been received with satisfaction by all parties justifies the assertion that the Chancellor has achieved a parliamentary and financial triumph. It is also a triumph for the British people, that a scheme of abnormal taxation in which practically every interest in the country is attacked should have been received without a murmur by the people's representatives and even with expressions of satisfaction. The middle classes pay through the Income Tax and in the extra cost of their luxuries. The wealthy contribute handsomely by the super-tax, and the people as a whole, including the poorest of the poor, will bear their share of the national burden in the increase of the unpopular breakfast table duties. Great Britain to-day is not only a nation in arms—It is a nation with its hands in its pockets, ready and willing to contribute, each in the measure of his ability, to the bearing of a great national burden. There is no record, as Mr. McKenna said, of a nation voluntarily accepting burdens bearing so high a proportion to the total national income. It is a solid, impressive and gratifying answer to the bullies of the Wilhelmstrasse, who think that a people can be terrified into the acceptance of a dishonouring peace by their paltry Zeppelin raids and their submarine atrocities.

Notes of the Day.

Germany's War Loan.

The third German war loan seems to have utterly failed as is evidenced by the complaints of the "Cologne Gazette," in the last despairing appeal for subscriptions, that while there are twenty million male adult salary and wage earners in Germany, of whom at least ten million are able to spare a hundred to two hundred marks, only about two million have so far subscribed. In view of this it is interesting to recall that one report of the statement, made by Dr. Helfferich, the German Minister of Finance, during the last week of August, stated that he would not exact any new taxes from the German tax-payer, —but we may be sure that this apparent delicacy was due to the recognition that the squeezed lemon had no more drops in it,—and that henceforth war would be carried on by means of loans, *to be repaid ultimately out of indemnities.* It may be hoped that the substance of this report is true. If it is, German finances are in a hopeless muddle. Their paper-money is, or rather was, good among themselves, but will be of little value to the outside world at the end of the war. The German Finance Ministers knew this, and talked with consummate recklessness of putting everything straight by indemnities. That is the gambler's talk.

Messrs. Andrews and Pearson's Mission.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, accompanied by Mr. Pearson, leaves Bombay to-day for Fiji Island to make personal investigations into the conditions under which Indian indentured immigrants are compelled to toil on sugarcane plantations to swell by their cheap labour the profits of an Australian Company, which practically owns all the estates in that island. Indentured labour in all colonies is degrading enough, but the peculiarly revolting circumstances attending such labour in Fiji are such as should make the blood of every self-respecting Indian boil. Some idea of this can be obtained from the simple fact that, not only is the percentage of suicides on the Fiji estates higher than among indentured labours anywhere else, but that the Report of Messrs. MacNeill and Chimanlal read with the affidavits of returned emigrants show, that as a result of the absurd disproportion in the number of men and women labourers sanctioned by the Government of India, the latter are forced into living under conditions of a revolting character. We have previously stated that the only remedy for India, consistent with justice and self-respect, would be to cut at the root of the problem, that is, by abolishing the system of indenture altogether. Mr. Andrews goes to Fiji to collect materials which would be unanswerable and the message he leaves for Indians is that, if a continued, insistent and organized agitation for the abolition of the system is carried out in the press and on the platform, the system cannot stand long, for the Government of India, is believed to be sympathetic towards the popular demand.

Indigenous Systems of Medicine.

It is satisfactory that the Government of Bombay have now recognised the wisdom of withdrawing their order requiring the Poona City Municipality to close its Ayurvedic Dispensary. The public agitation for the withdrawal of this order was not confined to this Presidency, for it involved the fate of two popular and indigenous systems of medical relief which minister to the needs of thousands of people within whose reach the benefits of Western methods of treatment have not yet been brought or who prefer indigenous medical aid. We trust that, having removed this cause of grievance, the Government will now give its consideration to the early modification of the Medical Registration Act, for, though the Act is primarily intended to regulate only the practice of Western Medical Science, its practical effect is to taboo the indigenous systems, and this certainly is most undesirable.

Education in Kashmir.

The speech which the Minister of Education, Kashmere State, made at the conference of educationists of the State recently held seems to show that very satisfactory progress in education has been made by the State during the last eight years. Primary education, according to him, has greatly expanded, female education has been given a great impetus. Nor have the claims of teachers been neglected. It would, however, have been better if the Minister had given some definite information on all these points which would have enabled us to estimate the progress attained with some degree of exactness. Nevertheless, it is satisfactory to note that the educational authorities of the State do not intend to rest on their laurels, and that it is the ardent desire of the Maharajah to see that the benefits of primary education are brought within the easy reach of all boys in the State. The first step in the way of attaining this end is to introduce the system of free and compulsory primary education which has worked so successfully in Baroda and Travancore. We trust that this step will soon be taken by the Kashmere State.

The Craze for Experts.

Mr. Tressler, Director of Industries, Madras, writing in the August number of the "Mysore Economic Journal" on "Experts and Industrial Department" has some very sensible things to say about the present day rage for "experts." After stating that the Swadeshi failures of a few years back were due to the lack of technical knowledge in the industrialists who wished to manage concerns all by themselves, Mr. Tressler thinks that the idea of leaving everything to the expert is just as pernicious as that of trying to do everything oneself. But, unfortunately, the "expert" is considered the solution of the industrial problem and the demand for experts is creating quite a supply,—especially a fairly numerous species of imported experts. And the key-note of Mr. Tressler's article is that until the public recognize that industry is not, and never can be, a "one man show" and that the fundamental principle of industry is division and co-ordination of labour, no real industrial development can be hoped for. What is now happening in India, according to him, is that

individuals having a more or less perfect (or imperfect) knowledge of one or two branches of manufacture (probably subordinate ones) claim to be all-round experts and are entrusted by a gullible and confiding public with the complete management of an industrial concern. I would not attribute the "experts'" attitude to moral obliquity; simply a little natural over-estimation of his abilities encouraged by the fact that the public are willing to take him at his own valuation. But the result is disastrous all the same.

Official and Personal.

The Maharaja o Dharbanga who was on a visit to Benares in connection with the final selection of a site for the Hindu University, left yesterday.

Our Poona correspondent wires that there is a general desire there that a farewell entertainment to the Hon. Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, K.C.I.E., on the eve of his retirement from the Executive Council of his Excellency the Governor, should be given by the residents of Poona. Several influential gentlemen have joined the reception committee and Sir Dorab Tata has consented to be the Chairman. The entertainment is to be held on Monday the 27th instant at 5-30 p.m. at Ruby Hall, Poona.

H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda has ordered a statue of Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, C.I.E., Dewan of Baroda, to be placed in the Darbar Hall of the palace.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

WAR BUDGET.

NEW TAXATION.

MARKED PROGRESS IN VOSGES.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES IN NORTH AND SOUTH.

Mr. MacKenna introduced the second war budget of the financial year on Tuesday. The figures for the financial year, as now revised, are: Revenue £272 millions; expenditure £1,590 millions.

The income-tax has been increased by forty per cent. and also the super-tax. The duties on tea, tobacco, coffee, chicory and sugar have been increased and a new duty has been imposed on imported luxuries. Half-penny postage has been abolished while parcel post and press telegrams will be charged more.

The bombardment in the west is more violent than ever, particularly the reciprocal bombardment in the region of Arras. The French gained footings on the right bank of the Aisne-Marne Canal and the enemy attempting a counter-attack were compelled to fall back. The French have made marked progress in the Vosges.

British guns continue to reply effectively to the enemy's artillery activity and they set ablaze a part of the Forest of Houthalst, causing a big explosion.

The Russians have scored successes against the Germans east of Vilna and also against the Austrians further south, capturing altogether 1,600 prisoners.

The Secretary of State's message to the Viceroy reports that the Germans have captured Vilna.

A Turco-German submarine has been sunk by the Russian vessels in the Black Sea.

TURCO-GERMAN SUBMARINE

SUNK BY RUSSIAN VESSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Sept. 21.

An Odessa telegram states that Turco-German submarine operating in Russian waters in the Black Sea has been sunk by Russian vessels.

MEDALS FOR OPERATIONS IN PERSIAN GULF.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

In reply to Colonel Yate, Mr. Chamberlain said the Government of India had not yet furnished the list of officers and men of the Indian Marine recommended for medal in connection with the operations in the Persian Gulf between 1909 and 1914.

The question of their eligibility would be determined by the Admiralty after the consideration of rolls.

STUPENDOUS WAR BUDGET.

INCREASED TAXATION AND IMPORT DUTIES.

YEAR'S EXPENDITURE OVER 1,500 MILLIONS.

SECOND WAR BUDGET.

INCREASED TAXATION.

IMPORT DUTIES ON LUXURIES.

Mr. McKenna on Tuesday introduced the second war Budget. The following are the leading features:—

Year's Expenditure	£1,590	millions.
Year's Revenue	£ 305	,,
Next Year's Revenue	£ 387	,,
Expenditure on Navy	£ 190	,,
Expenditure on Army	£ 715	,,
External Advances	£ 423	,,

NEW TAXATION.

40 per cent. extra on	Income Tax.
Increase of 3s. 6d. on	Super Tax.
Special Tax on	War Profits.

INCREASED DUTIES.

Half Penny per lb. on	Sugar.
50 per cent. extra on	Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Chickory.
3d. per gallon on	Motor Spirit.
Double Duty on	Patent Medicines.
33 1/3 per cent. "ad valorem" on	Imported Luxuries.

OTHER MEASURES.

Abolition of half-penny postage and increase in charges for parcels, post and press telegrams.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. McKenna introduced the second War Budget of the financial year. He said he must ask the House to sanction the great and unprecedented burdens and he was confident if the House assented to the taxes the country would follow suit.

INCREASE OVER PREVIOUS ESTIMATE.

The figures for the financial year, as now revised, were:—

Revenue £272 millions.

Expenditure £1,590 millions.

An increase over the estimate of £257 millions.

The dead weight of debt at the close of the financial year would be £2,200 millions. We had to contemplate a navy costing £190 millions and an army costing £715 millions, while external advances amounted to £423 millions.

PROPOSED INCREASE IN INCOME-TAX.

He proposed to increase the income-tax by forty per cent. and the exemption limit would be reduced to £130. He proposed to make arrangements for the payent of the tax by instalments. The assessment and collection for employees of all descriptions would be quarterly. These changes would produce during the present year the revenue of £11,274,000 and for the full year £37,400,000.

THE SUPER-TAX.

The super-tax would be increased upon incomes of eight thousand and upwards to 3s. 6d. and this would produce £2,150,000 this year.

SPECIAL TAX ON WAR PROFITS.

A special tax on profits which had increased during the war would be introduced and would be extended to all trades and agencies. Fifty per cent. of the profits above those of the last year would be taxed. This would yield thirty millions in a full year, but owing to various causes it would only produce six millions this year.

LIST OF INCREASED DUTIES.

Mr. McKenna said the duty on sugar would be increased by half-penny per pound and this would produce £11,700,000 in a full year.

The duties on tea, tobacco, coffee and chicory would be increased by 50 per cent. Beer and spirits would not be touched. The duty on motor spirit would be increased by 3d. per gallon and that on patent medicines would be doubled.

Imported luxuries like motor-cars, films, clocks, watches and musical instruments would pay an *ad valorem* duty of 33 1/3 per cent.

HALF-PENNY POSTAGE TO BE ABOLISHED

Half-penny postage would be abolished while parcel post and press telegrams would be charged more.

ESTIMATED INCREASE IN REVENUE.

Mr. Mckenna estimated the revenue for the year, at £305 millions and that for 1916-17 at £387 millions. We had trebled our war debt and doubled our taxes.

If the war continued these proposals would not be our last word. Our great resource was the willingness of the people to bear their share.

LATER.

All the Budget resolutions have been adopted.

The Budget also provides for a fifty-per-cent. increase in the duty on cocoa.

The subsequent debate in the House of Commons showed the general acceptance of the proposals as a well-thought out plan for the benefit of the nation at large.

EXCELLENT RECEPTION.

ALL PARTIES SATISFIED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept 21.

Mr. McKenna's Budget met with excellent reception. All parties in the Commons seemed satisfied with the new taxation and all showed equal readiness to bear cheerfully the particular burden affecting them and their constituencies.

The general opinion outside is that the new taxes are well spread over all classes.

Mr. McKenna took two hours to reveal the secrets of the Budget which he described as the most staggering and hugest in the world's history.

Radicals are naturally pleased at the increase in the supertax and Unionists are delighted at the tax on imported luxuries.

Thus Mr. McKenna's words that he would satisfy neither the strict Free Trader nor the scientific Tariff Reformer, have been almost falsified.

Indeed, Mr. McKenna is said to have achieved a Parliamentary and financial triumph.

Mr. McKenna said that the Budget would not cripple our resources despite the fact that "there is no record of a nation's voluntarily accepting burdens bearing so high a proportion to the total national income."

BRITISH FRONT.

FOREST OF HOUTHULST SET ABLAZE.

TWO GERMAN AEROPLANES DESTROYED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Field-Marshal French in a bulletin says that for the past two days the Germans have not ceased their artillery activity and British guns have replied effectively.

Our artillery yesterday set ablaze a part of the Forest of Houthulst, causing a big explosion.

There were nine and air combats on Sunday and two German aeroplanes were driven to the ground ablaze.

OPERATIONS IN MESOPOTAMIA

COMPLAINT OF LACK OF RECOGNITION.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 22.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent in London cables:—

A correspondent of "The Times," referring to a recent leading article in that journal commenting on the meagerness of information regarding the operations in Mesopotamia and the neglect of any recognition of the doings of the troops engaged, quotes a letter received by the last mail, complaining of the lack of recognition and writes of instances of very gallant actions performed in December and only mentioned in the despatches published in April. He contrasts the delay with the speedy recognition given to brave deeds in France

"The Times" correspondent suggests that the India Office might publish a monthly statement concerning the operations, with such details of the doings of the particular unit as can be given without military disadvantages.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF INDIAN SOLDIERS.

PENSIONS TO BE MET FROM BRITISH EXCHEQUER.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Mr, Austen Chamberlain replying to Sir J. D. Rees said that all extra pensionary charges to widows and orphans of Indian soldiers in the present war would be met entirely from the British exchequer.

SUPERINTENDENTSHIP OF WOOLWICH ARSENAL.

RESIGNATION OF SIR H. F. DONALDSON

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Sir H. F. Donaldson has resigned the Superintendency of the Woolwich Arsenal and is taking up a more important work in the Ministry of Munitions. Mr. Vincent Raven, formerly Chief Engineer of the North-Eastern Railway, will succeed him.

VIOLENT BOMBARDMENT IN ARRAS.

FRENCH BATTERIES MOST EFFECTIVE

ENEMY COMPELLED TO FALL BACK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Sept. 21.

The bombardment is more violent than ever, particularly the reciprocal bombardment in the region of Arras.

The French batteries were most effective and there were bursts of fire at several points on the front.

A communiqué makes another interesting announcement. "We gained footings on the right bank of the Aisne-Marne Canal and the enemy attempting a counter-attack were compelled to fall back."

The French have made marked progress in the Vosges by grenade fighting specially in the region of Hartmannsweilerkopf.

AN ALMOST UNINTERRUPTED HEAVY FIRE.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 21.

To-night's Berlin communique contains unusually interesting references to the Western front. It emphasises that the French guns in the region of Arras have maintained an almost uninterrupted heavy fire. It admits that the French batteries shot to fragments the lock on the Marne-Aisne Canal, Northwestward of Rheims, the Germans being compelled to evacuate the position during the night.

UNDIMINISHED ACTIVITY OF ARTILLERY.

FRENCH AIR RAID.

PARIS. Sept. 22.

A communiqué says:—Artillery actions have continued with undiminished intensity in Artois, between Roye and the Oise, in Champagne, the Argonne, the Woevre and Lorraine.

The enemy threw heavy shells into the suburbs of Arras and on the outskirts of the old citadel. Our fire seriously damaged the German lines.

Renewed German attacks on the Sapigneul bridgehead on the Aisne-Marne Canal were repulsed.

Several German batteries and a block-house have been silenced in the Argonne.

Our demolition fire in Lorraine prevented a German attempt to construct emplacements for heavy long-range guns capable of shelling Nancy and Luneville districts.

Nineteen aeroplanes dropped a hundred shells on the railway junction of Bensdorf east of Morhange damaging buildings and stationary trains.

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

FRENCH ADMIRAL'S VIEWS.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

A Statement by the French Admiral Besson is published in Paris to the effect that Germany is by no means abandoning submarine warfare.

Her great aim is to extend the radius of action and the operations of the Allies in hunting down submarines and neutral smugglers supplying them, must be intensified.

The service of numerous small vessels required for this purpose, is adequate in the Channel and the Mediterranean but our means seem deficient in the Bay of Biscay.

Every small steamship of France should be chartered and armed.

FRENCH AUXILIARY CRUISER TORPEDOED

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 22.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Temps" reports that a French auxiliary cruiser was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on the 8th September while anchored at Rhodes. 12 are missing out of the crew of 22.

GERMAN ESPIONAGE IN ENGLAND.

SENTENCES ON THE ACCUSED.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The trial concluded at the Old Bailey to-day of a man and woman of German origin, who were charged with attempting to communicate abroad information regarding the British Fleet with the intention of assisting the enemy.

Both were found guilty. The man was sentenced to be shot, and the woman, whom the Court regarded as under the influence of the man, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

1,600 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

MOST EFFECTIVE USE OF THE BAYONET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 22.

A communique says the Russians have scored successes against the Germans east of Vilna and also against the Austrians further south, making a most effective use of the bayonet and capturing altogether 1,600 prisoners.

The hottest affair followed Austrian attacks on two villages north-west of the town of Wisnevetz. The enemy, notwithstanding violent machine gun and artillery fire, entered the Russian trenches cheering. A desperate bayonet fight ensued, resulting in the expulsion of the enemy with great loss. Then the Russians counter-attacked and pursued the Austrians to the latter's trenches, where the whole of the assailants fled, surrendered or were bayonetted.

SITUATION ON DVINSK FRONT.

ENEMY PAYING TWO TO ONE IN LOSSES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 22.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables from London:—

Telegraphing from Dvinsk on Saturday "The Times" special, correspondent with the Russian forces takes a cheerful view of the situation on the Dvinsk front. In spite of being twice or thrice the Russian strength and having an enormous superiority of guns, the Germans have gained no decisive advantage and have paid for each attempt with heavy loss of life.

The Russian morale is unimpaired and the situation with regard to supply of ammunition and rifles has materially improved. The nature of the country is ideal for defensive. Undoubtedly the Germans are paying two to one in losses

RUSSIAN WITHDRAWAL FROM VILNA.

PROBLEM OF ESCAPE FROM ENEMY'S NET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 22.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

Petrograd correspondents think that the Russian troops at Vilna will escape the German net.

"The Times" states that in spite of the fact that communications between the armies in this region (with the exception of the railway from Vilna to Lida) have apparently actually been cut, it is evident that there is undiminished confidence on the part of the Russian high command that they can bring the retreat to a successful termination.

The heaviest transport impediments are already well beyond the danger zone. It is important to remember that many links in the German net are composed of comparatively weak cavalry units, which will be swamped unless quickly withdrawn.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

RUSSIAN EVACUATION OF VILNA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State dated 20th September:—

The Germans have captured Vilna, but in the south the Russians are pressing the Austro-Germans back. A Russian communique says that stubborn fighting continues in the lake region west of Dvinsk and violent German attacks, 12 miles north-west of Dvinsk, were repulsed.

Russian detachments were driven out of the village 17 miles south-west of Dvinsk. The Russians have thrown back the enemy cavalry which attempted to cross the river Briswiatisc, 22 miles east of the Vilna-Dvinsk railway. An enemy detachment which tried to seize Molotetchno, half-way between Vilna and Dvinsk, was repulsed. Numerous enemy attacks on the front west of the Vilna-Lida branch railway were repulsed with great loss to the enemy.

A German communique says that the fortified town of Vilna fell into their hands. The Russians destroyed a bridge of boats north of Slonim. South of Slonim the Russians are inflicting considerable loss on the forces occupying the right bank of the river.

The Russians have occupied Kolky, 40 miles north-west of Kovno and on the line Bubno-Kromonz have in many places attacked the enemy and taken advantage of disorder in the enemy rank. On the Serth an engagement continues to take place in the immediate neighbourhood of the river.

MINE EXPLOSION AT NUNEATON.

FIFTY BURIED ALIVE.

TEN BODIES RECOVERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Sept. 21.

A mine explosion has occurred at Nuneaton, 250 men were below ground at the time. Two hundred are safe and ten bodies have been recovered.

(Nuneaton is a town in Warwickshire, East of England).

THE ATHINAI ON FIRE IN ATLANTIC.

500 PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

A telegram from Halifax says that steamer Athinai, New York for Piraeus, has been abandoned on fire in the Atlantic. Five hundred passengers and crew were rescued by two liners.

DUTCH PARLIAMENT.

QUEEN'S OPENING SPEECH.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 22.

In a speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament, Queen Wilhelmina emphasised the determination of Holland to maintain her integrity and strictly to observe neutrality.

The relations with foreign Powers continued friendly. The naval and military forces were ready to protect national interests. The extraordinary intervention of the Government was still necessary in connection with the importation of provisions and raw materials and to check the rise in prices and prevent the export of foodstuffs and raw materials which could not be spared. Proposals for the revision of the Constitution already announced would soon be submitted. Fresh taxation was necessary to meet the deficit and fresh expenditure.

The economic situation, Her Majesty continued, in the East Indies causes no anxiety.

Pending the introduction of the Navy Bill obsolescent material will be gradually replaced. First consideration is being given to the defence of the Indies.

The Queen stated that she looked to the future full of hope, relying on the energy of the people to bear courageously the heavy burdens which are the inevitable consequence of the distressing situation.

The Budget was subsequently presented. It forecasts the creation of a fund to provide a large number of guns and ammunition in view of the great role of heavy artillery in this war and the extension of the air service. The Budget estimates the deficit at 22,227,000 guilders.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 21.

The "Telegraf" remarks that the most striking feature of the Speech from the Throne was the absence of allusion to any attempts by the Dutch Government to promote peace.

OPEN-DOOR POLICY IN CHINA.

SIR EDWARD GREY'S STATEMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

In the Commons Mr. King asked Sir Edward Grey whether the Chinese Custom House had been reopened at Tsingtau, whether the passport introduced by the Japanese at Tsingtau required evidence of the social status of British traders and whether this affected their commercial relations.

Sir Edward Grey replied: My only information is the statement of the British Minister in Peking that the Custom House was opening on September 1st.

Replying to Mr. Macveagh, Sir Edward Grey said: No undertakings or pledges likely adversely to affect British trade opportunities in China have been entered into with other Powers. It is the intention of His Majesty's Government that the policy of open door in China shall continue to be their policy.

MORE EMDEN DISCLOSURES.

NARROW ESCAPE OF VESSEL WITH 50,000 TONS OF DYNAMITE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

MADRAS, Sept. 22.

The exploits of the German cruiser, Emden, in the eastern waters are happily a thing of the past. But last night some interesting details of these events were unfolded in a most instructive address here on the life and conditions in Malaya by the Rev. D. M. Toomey. He was formerly in Bangalore with Baldwin's School and is now engaged in educational work in an Anglo-Chinese school in Singapore.

He said that when the Emden entered the Singapore Harbour, a ship in port asked:—"Who are you?" Captain von Muller replied: "H. M. S. Monmouth coming for repairs." When challenged by another vessel the Captain replied "Mind you own business."

After torpedoing a Russian war vessel, the Emden was leaving the harbour, when she met a British boat coming in with a pilot. Captain von Muller asked why the vessel was flying the danger signal and the pilot replied she was carrying kerosine oil. As a matter of fact that vessel had on board 50,000 tons of dynamite and if the Emden had torpedoed her the consequences would have been appalling.

INDIA'S PLACE IN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

DEBATE IN IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

MR. SHAFI'S RESOLUTION

ACCEPTED BY GOVERNMENT.

VICEROY'S NOTABLE SPEECH.

At yesterday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council Mr. Mahomed Shafi's Resolution that a representation be sent to His Majesty's Government urging that India, in future, be officially represented in the Imperial Conference, was accepted by the Government.

Lord Hardinge, in accepting the Resolution, made a notable speech.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

At to-day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council after the legislative business was disposed of, Mr. Mian Mahomed Shafi moved:—

"This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that a representation be sent, through the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, to His Majesty's Government urging that India should, in future, be officially represented in the Imperial Conference."

MR. SHAFI'S SPEECH.

In doing so Mr. Shafi said:—

My Lord,—The British Empire, embracing within its sphere of control continents larger in extent and population than the Empire of Rome, wielding its sway over nations and races, some of whom are possessed of civilizations more ancient than that of Greece, administering its vast dominions not only for their own mutual benefit but also for the general good of mankind, constitutes a wonderful phenomenon unparallelled in the past history of the human race. The gradual evolution in a world-Empire like this, of a constitutional system of government which, while conceding to its component parts varying degrees of internal autonomy suited to their local circumstances, should, at the same time, enable them to play their legitimate part in Imperial affairs, is undoubtedly the ultimate guarantee of its permanence and stability. But so long as British politics were dominated by the "Manchester School," which regarded self-governing institutions as only a step towards ultimate separation, this idea of permanent Imperial unity could obviously find no place in the political schemes which engrossed the minds of British statesmen in the middle of the nineteenth century.

ORIGIN OF THE IDEA.

Strange as it now appears, the idea of an Imperial Federation was first mooted not in the centre of the Empire, but in its outlying dominions. The fascinating suggestion, having been first put forward in New Zealand in 1852, was, five years later, officially made in London by the general association of the Australian Colonies. The foundation of the Royal Colonial Institution with its motto of a "United Empire" in 1868, the open repudiation, in 1872, by Lord Beaconsfield of the prenicious doctrine of the "Manchester School" initiated by Cobden and Bright; the advocacy of the Imperial idea by Mr. W. E. Forster in 1875; and the foundation of the "Imperial Federation League" in 1884, brought this all-important subject into prominence and paved the way for the assemblage of the first Colonial Conference in 1887. And finally, the foundation of Imperial Federation was firmly laid in 1907 by the adoption, in that year's conference, of the following resolution:—"That it will be of advantage to the Empire if a conference, to be called the Imperial Conference, is held every four years, at which questions of common interest may be discussed and considered as between his Majesty's Government and his Governments of the self-governing Dominions beyond the seas." It is this resolution, accepted by his Majesty's Government, which forms the basis of the existing constitution of the Imperial Conference and defines the nature and scope of its deliberations.

A TEST OF SINCERITY.

My Lord, to us in this country it is a source of deep disappointment as well as of profound astonishment that, in spite of her prominent position in the galaxy of peoples and countries constituting the British Empire, of her political, commercial and strategic importance, of the obvious utility of her participation in the deliberations of the Conference and of the invaluable services rendered by her to the Empire, India should have been hitherto excluded from this scheme of Imperial Federation. Of India's prominent position within the Empire I do not propose to speak to-day. Hon. Members are, I have no doubt, perfectly familiar with the eloquent and absolutely faithful picture of our country's importance within and to the Empire drawn by Lord Curzon in his Guildhall (1904) and other speeches. Fortunately, that Imperial statesman is a member of the National Cabinet to which I am appealing to-day. All India will watch with a vigilant and an expectant eye to see if those memorable speeches represented merely the impassioned rhetoric of an orator designed to create a momentary impression upon his audience in order to win their applause or the sentiments expressed therein were, in reality, as they undoubtedly appear to be in the beautiful language in which they are clothed, the outcome of his sincere convictions. The request embodied in the Resolution, which I am about to move, is but the logical result of Lord Curzon's utterances relating to India's position within the Empire, and not only will India of to-day but also the future historian will judge his Lordship's sincerity as an Imperial statesman by the measure of support which will be given by him to the earnest appeal which India is making to be allowed to take her proper place in the Imperial Federation of Greater Britain.

INDIA'S POSITION IN WORLD-POLITICS.

My Lord, electricity and steam having bridged over the wide gulfs of space and time, the expressions the "Near East," the "Middle East" and the "Far East" have lost their erstwhile significance. And not only have the different parts of the East, though distant from each other if measured in miles, been thus brought close together but the East has thereby come into direct and immediate contact with the West. Under the world-conditions brought into existence by modern culture and civilization, the East is henceforward bound to play an increasingly important part in international affairs. To those who have carefully watched the trend of those political and sociological movements which have, of recent years, stirred humanity to an extent hitherto entirely unknown, it must be obvious that not only has India become in truth the pivot of the East but the part, ever increasing in its momentous importance, which she is destined to play in the political and commercial spheres of human activity is bound to gather volume with the advance of time. And with this practical annihilation of space and time, the strategic position of India not only within the Empire but also in relation to the States with whom the vital interests of the British Empire are at all likely to come into conflict in the future, near or remote, is becoming more and more important. This vital aspect of the Imperial problem is of such fascinating interest as to require a volume for its adequate treatment and it is impossible for me to do justice to it within the absolutely insufficient space of time at my disposal. Indeed with the immense material and military resources of India, her political, commercial and strategic importance to the Empire is a factor of ever-increasing moment in world-politics and, in proportion, is her direct participation in what has been characterized as the "Family Council" of the Empire absolutely essential to its future development and prosperity.

INDIA'S INTER-IMPERIAL INTERESTS.

My Lord, is there a single problem of Imperial or even international interest in which India, as an integral and an important part of the British Empire, is not directly concerned? Is there a single Imperial question in relation to which the interests of Great Britain, of the self-governing Colonies and of India are, under the existing conditions, not indissolubly bound together? Can any scheme of Imperial Defence be regarded as complete without taking into account India's defensive requirements and her offensive capacity not only in relation to her own frontiers but, as recent events have made it abundantly clear, also in connection with the military needs of the Empire in every portion of the globe? Is it possible to evolve any scheme of Imperial Preference or to introduce any workable fiscal reform without taking into consideration what may be called India's inter-Imperial interests? To these and other cognate questions there can be but one answer. India is directly and materially interested in all important problems of the Empire, of which she is proud to form an integral part, to the same extent and in the same degree as any other portion of his Imperial Majesty's vast dominions. Moreover, are there not a number of domestic problems of the nature of family complications, such as, immigration, tariffs, etc., which can only be satisfactorily solved by the representatives of the Imperial, Colonial and Indian Governments meeting together in periodical Conferences? And is not their solution indispensable to the smooth-working of the Imperial machinery and to the happiness and contentment of his Majesty's subjects in all parts of the world? The more or less satisfactory settlement of the South African Indian troubles—due mainly to the noble and firm stand made by your Excellency on behalf of this country—was, in part, brought about by the timely deputation of the Hon. Sir Benjamin Robertson as the representative of our Government and by the visit of that devoted Indian patriot, the late Hon. G. K. Gokhale to the scene of that unfortunate conflict. The presence, in the Imperial Conference, of one or more representatives of the Government of this country, with intimate knowledge and experience of the East generally and of India particularly, would not only satisfy Indian sentiment but also prove of immense benefit to the Empire and would help to solve, smoothly and expeditiously, many difficult problems which have, in the past, imposed tremendous strain on British statesmanship.

INDIA'S SERVICES TO THE EMPIRE.

My Lord, in view of recent occurrences, it is hardly necessary for me to dwell in detail on India's past services to the Empire not only along or in close proximity to her own frontiers but also in China, South Africa, Somaliland, Egypt, the Persian Gulf and at other points of vital importance outside her statutary boundaries. These are historical facts, well-known to His Majesty's Ministers in England. But just as the terrible crisis, through which the world is now passing, has dwarfed all previous international upheavals into insignificance, so has the part taken by India in the defence of the Empire's honour and in support of her glory in this titanic struggle surpassed all her previous record. Simultaneously with Great Britain's declaration of war in defence of weaker States, of sacred obligations arising out of solemn international treaties and in vindication of those principles of justice and honour which have ever appealed to the best instincts of mankind, a remarkable wave of intense loyal enthusiasm passed over the length and breadth of India. Prince and peasant alike vied with each other in their readiness to sacrifice everything in upholding the honour and glory of the Imperial banner under which they had hitherto enjoyed the priceless blessings of peace and prosperity. Thanks to Your Excellency's wonderful foresight, the outbreak of hostilities found India, from a military point of view, readier than any other part of the Empire to take the field wherever the presence of her armies may be needed. And when Your Excllency obtained for Indian soldiers the proud privilege of fighting side by side with their British and Colonial comrades on the battlefields of Europe and thus attain their full and undoubted right of upholding the King's banner irrespective of locality, the delight of His Majesty's subjects in this country knew no bounds. The share taken by India in this gigantic struggle, the part played by our soldiers in China, Africa, Messopotamia and on the European battlefields has won for them not only the unstinted admiration of their British and Colonial comrades but has also been fully acknowledged by the British nation in solemn resolution adopted at the Guildhall meeting. And if, when merely knocking at the outside gate for admission into the Imperial Federation, India has willingly and spontaneously done what she has done in this critical period of British history, what is it that she will not be prepared to do if allowed her proper place in the Councils of the Empire? Contented India will, then, place at the disposal of the Empire not only "124 regiments of infantry with artillery, and 28 regiments of cavalry besides smaller bodies of troops aggregating more than an infantry division," but the martial races of India will, should occasion arise, pour forth millions upon millions of unrivalled fighters for the defence of the Empire.

RECENT MINISTERIAL PROMISES.

With the part which India has taken in this titanic war, with the conclusive proof given by her of her abiding loyalty to the British Crown in this international crisis, is it surprising that, in November last, Mr. Charles Roberts, speaking in the House of Commons on behalf of the Secretary of State should have given expression to the desire of Government that India should "occupy a place in our free Empire worthy alike of her ancient civilization and thought, of the valour of her fighting races and of the patriotism of her sons." "She now claims," said he, "to be not a mere dependent of but a partner in the Empire." And on behalf of the then Leader of the Opposition, now Secretary of State for the Colonies in the National Cabinet and with his full authority, Mr. H. W. Forster recognizing "India's splendid and unswerving loyalty," associated His Majesty's Opposition with these sentiments. With the eloquent words uttered by the Prime Minister and the Right Hon. Mr. Bonar Law in the memorable Guildhall meeting still ringing in our ears, is it surprising that the Indian subjects of His Imperial Majesty should be full of hope and trust in the future of their country. And that hope and trust are vastly strengthened when we remember that the comradeship, on the battlefields of three continents, between the British, Colonial and Indian soldiers has not only removed groundless misconceptions and brought about mutual confidence and understanding but has sealed with blood for all time this renewed compact of fellow-citizenship of a great and glorious Empire. In the words of Eric Harmond's "Salutation to Indian Soldiers."

> . . . "Through the boom of guns
> That rumbles round the surface of the globe
> Your prowess and your courage strike the sight
> Of all men living. You have won your right.
> Our Empire needs, and has, the circling band
> Of steadfast union, part to part. Our ways,
> Our hopes are one; and, onward hand in hand,
> We tread, invincible, our Imperial strand."

My Lord, it is impossible for me to discuss in detail all the solid grounds which lie at the basis of my Resolution within the half hour to which I am limited. I have confined myself to what is but an incomplete synopsis of this important subject and indicated the lines upon which, in my humble judgment, the discussion of this Imperial problem should proceed in and out of this Council. It is not only absolutely unnecessary but would, to my mind, be, in the highest degree, impolitic to dwell on the past and to criticise the policy which has hitherto kept India out of the Imperial Conference. The dawn of a new era of hope and trust, of mutual confidence and understanding is already visible above the horizon and it behoves all well-wishers of the country to approach the question in a spirit of hopefulness, dealing with it in the light of those principles of constructive statesmanship which alone lead to ultimate success.

INDEPENDENT AND DIRECT REPRESENTATION WANTED.

My Lord, India is not content with the occasional presence of the Secretary of State at the Imperial Conference: what she wants is her own direct representation like that of the British Colonies. And just as the glimmer of the early dawn heralds the coming of the Fountain of Light, so is the gracious permission granted me to-day the harbinger of the happy period when, this her just claim being duly recognised, India will take her proper place in the Councils of the Empire. Fortunately for her, the affairs of the Empire are at this moment presided over not by this party or that, but by a truly National Cabinet representative of the entire British nation. And the glorious example of South Africa has already furnished an object-lesson to those who may have entertained any doubts regarding the absolute efficacy of a policy of sympathy and trust. On behalf of 313 millions of my countrymen, representing over 75 per cent. of the entire population of the Empire, I appeal, through Your Excellency to His Majesty's Government and, through them, to the enlightened conscience of our British fellow-subjects in Great Britain and her Colonies for India's admission in the Imperial Federation which, with the resulting contentment in all parts of the Empire, will constitute the best guarantee not only of the happiness of His Majesty's subjects, belonging to all races and creeds, but also of the peace of the world. With complete confidence in the justice of our claim and a heart full of hope and trust, my Lord, I beg leave to move the Resolution.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

RESOLUTION ACCEPTED.

His Excellency the Viceroy said:—

It has been a source of profound satisfaction to me that it has been in my power to accept for discussion the very moderate and statesman-like resolution, happily devoid of all controversial character, that has been proposed by the Hon. Mr. Shafi and it is a matter of still greater satisfaction and pleasure to me to be able to announce that the Government of India gladly accept this important resolution which has their warmest sympathy and if it is accepted by the Council as a whole the Government will readily comply with the recommendation contained therein. We have all listened with deep interest to Mr. Mahomed Shafi's eloquent speech and it is a real pleasure to the Government of India to be able to associate themselves with his resolution.

CONSTITUTION OF CONFERENCE.

Before proceeding further it would be well that I should recapitulate what has taken place at the Imperial Conferences in the past and define the actual constitution of the Conference as created by the Governments who have hitherto been represented in it. It is due to the presence in London in 1897 of the Premiers of the various self-governing dominions representing their countries at the celebrations of the Jubilee of the late Queen Victoria that the idea of a Colonial Conference first took practical shape and similar meetings took place in 1897, 1902, 1907 and 1911. In the earlier meetings the Secretary of State for the Colonies presided. In 1887 the Secretary of State for India attended the formal opening meeting of the Colonial Conference but at subsequent proceedings neither he nor any representative of Indian interests was present. At the meetings of the Colonial Conference held in 1897 and 1902 the Secretary of State for India neither attended nor was represented. In 1907 by an arrangement between Lord Morley, the then Secretary of State for India and the Prime Minister, Sir James Mackay, now Lord Inchape, was permitted to attend the meetings in the absence of Lord Morley not as a member of the Conference, nor as the representative of India, but on behalf of the India Office, and with a view to the representation of Indian interests and in a debate upon Colonial preference Sir James addressed the Conference at some length explaining the free trade principles on which the economic situation in India is based. In that year a new constitution was approved by the Conference for its future gatherings. Henceforth it was to be known as the Imperial Conference and was to be in the words of a resolution passed by the Conference, a periodical meeting for the discussion of matters of common interest between his Majesty's Government and the Governments of the self-governing Dominions beyond the seas. With the change of title additional importance was given to the assembly by the assumption of the presidency by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. The members of the Conference as then and now constituted, are the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and the Prime Ministers of the self-governing Dominions. But again in the words of the resolution such other Ministers as the respective Governments may appoint, will also be members of the Conference, it being understood that except by special permission of the Conference each discussion will be conducted by not more than two representatives from each Government and each Government will have only one vote. At the Imperial Conference of 1911 the Secretary for India was present at a meeting but India herself had no recognised place in this Conference. Representation therefore is at present confined to the United Kingdom and the self-governing Dominions and no one can now attend the Conference as a representative except a Minister. Further alterations in the constitution of the Conference are made only by and at the Conference itself and if a precedent be followed take effect only at the next succeeding Conference. From this statement of the actual constitution of the Imperial Conference you will see that the ultimate decision upon the representation of India at the next meeting of the Conference rests with the Conference itself. It is of course premature to consider the manner in which the representation of India, if admitted, should be effected, but *prima facie* it would appear reasonable that India should be represented by the Secretary of State and one or two representatives nominated by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Viceroy, such nominees being ordinarily selected from officials, resident or serving in India. The present practice of the Imperial Conference excluded official representatives. It would of course be incumbent on these nominees to act in the Conference in confirmity with the policy and wishes of the Secretary of State, just as in the case of the self-governing Dominions the Ministers accompanying the Prime Minister have to take their policy from him, and the constitutional position of the Secretary of State is infinitely superior.

I have thought it desirable to put before you all the difficulties and obstacles that present themselves to the attainment of the object that we all desire and have in view. At the same time I am authorised by His Majesty's Government while preserving their full liberty of judgment and without committing them either as to principles or details, to give an undertaking that an expression of opinion from this Imperial Legislative Council in the sense of the resolution that is now before us, will receive most careful consideration on their part as expressing the legitimate interest of the Legislative Council in an imperial question, although, the ultimate decision of His Majesty's Government must necessarily depend largely on the attitude of other members of the Conference. This is I venture to think all that we can reasonably expect at the present time and that such a pledge is iminently satisfactory as showing due consideration for the claims of India. We can only hope with trust and confidence that when the right moment arrives these claims may merit the approval and support of his Majesty's Government and receive sympathetic consideration from the Governors of the self-governing Dominions.

GREATEST MILITARY ASSET OUTSIDE UNITED KINGDOM.

We have no knowledge of the date when the next Imperial Conference will be held, nor what form it will take. But much has already happened since the last Conference was held in 1911 which will leave a lasting mark upon the British Empire and it is to me inconceivable that statesmen of such distinguished ability, and far seeing pariotism as the Premiers and Ministers of the self-governing Dominions will not have realised from recent events the great and important position that India occupies amongst the various Dominions and Dependencies composing the British Empire. It is true that India is not a self-governing Dominion but that seems hardly a reason why she should not be suitably represented at future Conferences. If India's size, population, wealth, military resources and lastly her patriotism demanded, no Conference can afford to debate great imperial issues in which India is vitally concerned and at the same time to disregard her. To discuss questions affecting the defence of the Empire without taking India into account would be to ignore the value and interests of the greatest military asset of the Empire outside the United Kingdom. So also in trade to discuss questions affecting commerce within the empire without regard to India would be to disregard England's best customer.

NOT A FAR-REACHING CONCESSION.

To concede the direct representation of India at future Imperial Conferences, does not strike me as a very revolutionary or far-reaching concessoin to make to Indian public opinion and to India's just claims and I feel confident that if and when this question is placed in its true light before the Governments of self-governing Dominions, they will regard it from that wider angle of vision from which we hope other Indian questions may be viewed in the near future so that the people of India may be made to feel that they really are in the words of Mr. Asquith, "conscious members of a living partnership all over the World under the same flag."

OTHER SPEAKERS.

SIR G. M. CHITNAVIS.

Sir G. M. Chitnavis in supporting Mr. Shafi's Resolution said:—

The European War had demonstrated how there was one life pulsating through the different parts of the British Empire and Indian people had the supreme satisfaction of knowing that the Indian offer had been appreciated in England. There was clearly every desire among responsible authorities to do justice to India. It, therefore, only stood to reason that the barrier of prejudice should be removed and India admitted to the Council of the Empire. She only demanded a place of honour and trust in the great confederacy of nations represented by Imperial Conference. It was only fair and just that India should participate in those deliberations. It was true that India Office was informally consulted about matters directly touching Indian interests, but this neither satisfied Indian aspirations nor met the needs of the situation.

The selection of suitable representatives from India would not present any serious difficulty. The officials as a body were capable and well informed and by reason of their close touch with the people were in the best position to act as their representatives. And when with the growth of the institution the question of representation by non-officials came within the range of practical politics, there would not be a dearth of statesmen, who would be found fully equal to the task.

INDIA AND IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

A great deal of the difficulty of the present situation was due to the lack of knowledge on the part of both India and the Colonies and one important result of direct representation would be a better mutual understanding. Besides, India's role in any scheme of Imperial defence, or of political, or commercial federation, must be definitely settled by her official representatives acting in concert with the representatives of other parts of the Empire. Schemes of imperial defence and of inter-imperial commerce, that must be devised after the present war must follow broad imperial lines based on a solid foundation of self-preservation with the help of the people of the Empire

The idea of a customs union between India and the Colonies with the United Kingdom as the centre, which the speaker suggested in 1913, would come sooner or later through the pressure of circumstances and the fundamental idea of the Imperial Conference was a tariff league among component parts of the Empire. And who would deny that deliberations preliminary to the formation of the desired league were as vitally interesting to India as to the Colonies? The question of the defence of the Empire was equally important to India. He hoped that the fact that India was a Dependency would surely not be pressed by Imperial authorities, after she had given the clearest proof of the identity of her interetss with those of the self-governing parts of the Empire.

SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy in supporting Mr. Shafi's resolution said:—

My Lord,—I am glad my friend, the Hon. Mr. Shafi, has moved this resolution. Hon. Members will remember that this subject of Indian representation at the Imperial Conference was pressed by me in Council on March 27 last, and if I did not move a resolution then, it was only with the object of not embarrassing the Government. My Lord, before proceeding further I cannot help but digress in order to allude to this fresh mark of your Excellency's unquenchable devotion to the welfare of the people of this country, as shown by your admitting for discussion this resolution, which has, I may safely say, the unanimous approval of the country. I have always felt that the present exclusion of India from the Imperial Conference lacks justification.

INDIA—AN INTEGRAL UNIT.

Hon. Members will be pleased to note that the periodical conferences at which we claim representation are no longer conferences of Colonial Premiers, but are "Imperial" Conferences of the representatives of the different units of the Empire. The adoption by these conferences of the wider and more comprehensive name Imperial, certainly invests them with an importance much beyond what they had in the initial stages, and renders their proceedings of paramount interest to the whole British Empire. The "Imperial" idea of the late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, which was the basic and constructive principle of these Conferences, would be meaningless, if any important unit of the Empire was left out. That India is an integral unit of the Empire which it would be folly to ignore, cannot be denied.

A CASE OF RACE-PREJUDICE.

My Lord, however great, however attractive the "Imperial idea", the Colonial Premiers' Conference would not have assumed the importance it did within a few years of its inauguration were it not for the fact that the self-governing Colonies rendered material assistance to the United Kingdom in the Boer War. The union with the Colonies was thus sealed with blood. It is a pity India was not allowed her legitimate share of the responsibility as a unit of the Empire on that occasion. It was not that she was reluctant to help England; but the old idea dominated the counsels of the Imperial authorities that the Indian soldiers should not be pitted against the European enemy. Race prejudice prevailed, and the Colonies got all the chance and all the credit for the help, notwithstanding the fact that some Indians did go to the Front as non-combatants. Had we the opportunity, fifteen years ago, as we now have through the noble initiative and efforts of your Excellency, of helping England with men and money in her hour of trouble, the Ministers would in all probability have admitted India into the Imperial Confederacy in 1902. But this speculation need not be pursued further.

WHAT CONSTITUTES INDIA'S CLAIM.

The history of these Conferences warrants the conclusion that substantial and unmistakable proof of the identity of interests of one part of the Empire with those of the United Kingdom, such as is provided by loyal help in War, entitles that part to an honourable share in Imperial deliberations. To put it more tersely, the assumption of responsibility is an enabling condition of acquisition of power. On the present occasion the question is seriously mooted that the self-governing Colonies should be given a larger share in the administration of the Empire in appreciation of the great help rendered by them in the European War. The same principle applied, our case for representation would appear to be not only strong but irresistible. If the statements of high authorities have any meaning, the assistance rendered by India to the Allies is as valuable as that rendered by the Colonies. The only difference has been due to the absence of an Indian navy. It would be wrong to contend that the proposed larger powers of participation could be fairly given to the Colonies in appreciation of their services without India being given a place in the Imperial Conference in recognition of her equally loyal and unstinted support. This cannot be done without the abandonment of all accepted principles of justice and fair play. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in his inaugural address at the Conference of 1902 observed: "The link which unites us, almost invisible as it is, sentimental in character, is one which we would gladly strengthen." The link between England and Indian naturally escaped his notice then; but the present war has made it patent to all impartial observers, and there would be few living statesmen either in the United Kingdom or the Colonies, who would not be glad to strengthen it by the same generous process of admission of India into the Imperial confederacy and the counsels of the Empire.

A TECHNICAL DIFFICULTY.

My Lord, it is just possible to raise a technical difficulty to the grant of the concession. It might be argued that India is a Dependency, and, as such, holds a position inferior to that of the Colonies. *Ex hypothesi* she cannot have an equal status with the Colonies at the Conference. A scrutiny will expose the unsoundness of the position. India is undoubtedly classed as a Dependency, but this is more in view of her present stage of political

(Continued on page 9.)

INDIA'S PLACE IN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

(*Continued from page 8.*)

development than from any false idea of her subjection to England. By our gracious Sovereigns we have always been treated in the same way as their other subjects; equality of status has been assured to us by more than one document of unimpeachable authority. Even in the matter of internal administration the trend is definitely towards self-government although the consummation is yet far away. In the field of battle we are comrades of these Colonials. The advancement of any argument of supposed political inferiority to defeat our claim, which is founded upon justice and the highest considerations of Imperial statesmanship, is unthinkable. The present temper of the Colonials is favourable to India. Now that the Colonials have mixed with our countrymen in the different theatre of War as comrades in arms, they have from all reports modified their views about us, and much of their present prejudice against us has disappeared. A new friendship has grown up between the two classes of his Majesty's subjects on the striken field which is full of the best augury for the future. It is ungenerous to suppose that the Colonial is wanting in a sense of justice. A brave people with fine impulses, such as these Colonials undoubtedly are, cannot fail to appreciate merit and to take a just view of the rights of other parties.

DIFFICULTIES OVER ECONOMIC CAUSES

It is true we have had our troubles with the self-governing Colonies; but we cannot ignore the fact that a great deal of the difficulty of the situation has been due to economic causes. But when such causes are absent, as in the case of Indian representation at the Imperial Conference, the Colonies will surely not have any serious objection to recognise the equal status of India as a component part of the Empire. I have the liveliest hope that, with their present appreciation of Indian loyalty and Indian bravery, the Colonies will welcome India into the great Imperial confederacy and accord to it a seat at the Imperial Conference. They will realise that the subjects discussed at the Imperial Conference are of supreme interest to India also, and that it would be unfair for the Colonies to advise the Imperial Government about matters of general interest to the Empire and of particular interest to India, while she is denied her legitimate say. And further than that would be a denouement in flat contradiction with all that has been said in responsible quarters of the just reward of Indian loyalty, Indian valour, and Indian support; and it would be difficult to justify such a position. I am loath to believe that after we have given the most conclusive proof of our unswerving fidelity to the Empire, we shall look in vain for the fruition of our hopes even in this matter of direct representation at the Imperial Conference. I am sure, under your Excellency's wise and statesmanlike guidance and your Excellency's earnest and powerful support, we shall get this right in the immediate future.

MR. M. B. DADABHOY.

The Hon. Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy in speaking on Mr. Shafi's Resolution said that in view of weighty statements from British Cabinet Ministers as to India's position and share in Imperial conferences, the decision hinged upon the determination of the further questions whether India was a unit of the Empire, whether India was interested in the maintenance of British power and whether the matters discussed at the Imperial Conference concerned India. It was beyond any question that India occupied the same position in the British Empire as the Colonies, and he quoted from the Charter Act of 1833, the Royal Proclamation of 1858 and 1908 and His Majesty's Message to India on 8th September 1914, in support of his arguments. He said that the mere fact that the India Office was consulted about certain matters discussed at the Imperial Conference, even though India had so far not secured a rightful position on it, proved conclusively that that body dealt with matters which concerned India too. In the light of these facts there could be no question that the adequate representation of India at the Conference was absolutely necessary. And for such representation two conditions must be fulfilled. In the first place, India must be allowed a share in the labour of the Conference in the same way as the Colonies, instead of being summoned to plead her cause on special occasions at special sittings. It was one thing to appear at the Bar of the Empire to advocate or to criticise a particular policy and it was quite a different thing to co-operate with the representatives of the various units of the Empire. It was this right of co-operation which India claimed and which must be assured to her.

The next important condition was that India must have direct representation at the Conference, irrespective of the question of the personnel. Though at present the Secretary of State was consulted, he, being a member of the Cabinet, could not be expected to wholly dissociate himself from Imperial interests, which might not coincide with the special interests of India. It would be more satisfactory, therefore, to depute special officers from India to represent her at the Conference and the Indian officialdom was strong and capable enough to act for India. He strongly advocated that the Government of India should have a right of direct representation which would be free from the defects inherent in the present arrangement. In conclusion, he hoped that India's sacrifices which have given the death-blow to race prejudice would not go unappreciated.

MR. SURENDRA NATH BANERJEA.

The Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea in supporting Mr. Shafi's resolution said, he gave notice of a similar resolution, though cast upon broader and more popular lines, and pointed out that the idea embodied in the resolutions had for some time been present to the public mind. The cardinal idea was that those, who were of the Empire and, in words of Lord Curzon, constituted the pivot of the Empire, were entitled to have a voice in the deliberation of the Imperial Conference, be it by official or popular representation. The mover of the resolution recommended official representation, but whether it be one or the other, in both cases there was present the idea of an Indian representative at the Imperial Conference. During the present war in Europe the loyalty of Indian people and the courage of Indian troops had produced a profound impression upon British opinion and Mr. Banerjea quoted extracts from the London "Times" and from the speeches of eminent English statesmen of both parties as examples to the point. Mr. Banerjea, continuing, said that the same feeling of recognition of India's devotion to the Empire had penetrated into the Colonies and had found expression in their most illustrious statesmen. Quoting from a speech of Sir John McCall, Counsul-General of Tasmania, the speaker said that that statesman had urged for a representation of India at the Imperial Conference.

RESOLUTION DOES NOT GO FAR ENOUGH.

Mr. Banerjea said Mr. Shafi's resolution did not go far enough and the mover did not recommend a popular representation of India at the Imperial Conference. Official representation for India might mean little or nothing. It might even be attended with some risk, as the officials did not see eye to eye with the people in regard to many public questions and their views, judged from the popular standpoint, were sometimes adverse to popular interests, but at the same time the fact had to be borne in mind that the Imperial Conference was an assemblage of officials pure and simple, consisting of Cabinet Ministers of the United Kingdom and self-governing Colonies. They could not ask for more than what the United Kingdom and self-governing Colonies had got. Mr. Banerjea said there was, however, an essential difference. In the case of the Colonies official representation was synonymous with popular representation, for their ministers were elected by the people. In the case of India, officials were nominally the servants of the public, but really they are masters and were in no sense answerable to them.

OFFICIALS AND PUBLIC OPINION

Mr. Banerjea, continuing, said that with regard to the three vital questions which might be usefully considered at the Imperial Conference, namely (1) Imperial defence, (2) trade and commerce, (3) Indian immigration into Colonies, he apprehended no difference or conflict between official and popular opinion. There was one consideration of overwhelming importance and that was that, if the resolution were accepted, it would mean a definite recognition of the claim of India to a place at the Imperial Conference. He felt that the time was fast approaching when public opinion in India would become the irresistible and unresisted master of Government and when officials in this country who were public servants in name would become the servants of the public in reality. If the resolution were accepted and given effect to, one point would be gained, namely, the recognition of the the fact that India was entitled to have a voice in the Council of the Empire. That voice was official to-day but to-morrow it would be popular.

MR. SETALVAD

Mr. Setalvad in the course of his speech said:—I do not underrate the importance of the demand made by this resolution, nor do I deny the desirability of securing what it demands. But I do think and I still hold to that opinion after what had been said, that it would have been desirable if this resolution had been postponed to a more convenient occasion. I will explain in a few words what I mean. The war that is going on has brought about a state of things which must require a readjustment of the views of various people as to India, its people and its Government. It reveals a new state of things and brings home to the people who did not before realise the real circumstances and the reality of the position. India has been and always will be loyal to the British Crown; all our best interests are bound up with the honour and glory of the Empire. The war has demonstrated more than anything else, that India has and will always remain loyal to the Empire and will strain every nerve and make every sacrifice for the glory of the Empire. India has been fighting for freedom and liberty on the soil of Europe shoulder to shoulder with the soldiers of England, France, Russia, and other Allies and it is freedom and liberty that India will naturally expect. I do not trust and hope that when the war is over and when the time comes to take stock of things there will be such readjustment made in India itself with regard to its Government that India will be able to secure what I submit it had a right to expect,—self-government within the Empire. It wants and expects the methods of Government to be so adjusted so as to make the Government really responsible to the people. In fact what is needed is Government of the people, by and through the people.

Mir Asad Ali (Madras) said that India based her claim upon her important position within the Empire and her loyal devotion to the Throne. The inclusion of India would mean the practical recognition of India's high status and would gradually pave the way for her steady advancement along the path of self-government. In conclusion, the speaker said that to Mr. Asquith would belong the honour of associating India with the Imperial Conference and he congratulated the Government of India upon their entertaining this proposal.

SIR IBRAHIM RAHIMTULLA.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah welcomed the resolution as a part of India's recognisition in the Imperial family or as he would call it Imperial partnership. India's claim on the board of the trustees of the Empire was undisputed. India might not reach the stage of self-government in the near future but at present the Council should record their views on the question raised by the resolution. He would strongly repudiate the suggestion that India had made enormous sacrifices in the present war. He maintained India had made no sacrifice but simply did its duty and for no purpose of gain. They demanded political privileges because they were becoming daily more competent to obtain greater political privileges. He hoped India's partnership would be officialy recognised in the present Council as well as in the Imperial Conference. Recognition in first instance must be official but he hoped that Mr. Surrendra Nath Banerjea's suggestion, that in due time non-official claim for a place in the Imperial Conference be recognised, should be accepted. In conclusion Sir Ibrahim said that assuming that the recommendation of non-official representation became an established fact his Excellency Lord Hardinge after retirement would be available as a representative of India. That would be a boon to India.

PANDIT MALAVIYA.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya said he did not yield an inch in his desire that the constitution of the Government of India should be materially changed after the war and he looked forward with confidence to the introduction of self-government in India. He thanked the Government for taking up the resolution now and after the speech of his Excellency the Viceroy and other members he did not find any necessity to say much. It was not the time to ask for concessions but to think of the triumph with which the present difficulties would be overcome. When principles for which England went to war, were vindicated he hoped England would recognise India's claim.

MR. ACHARIAR,

Mr. Achariar made a few observations in the course of which he said that he thought that there had been some misconception both as to the time, meaning and scope of the resolution as well as to the magnitude of its value. The prayer that India be officially represented in the Imperial Conference, did not, he would submit, mean a representation by Government servants. It simply asked for a recognition of the primary right that India was entitled to be represented at the Imperial Conference. Whether the representatives should be officials or non-officials, the resolution did not say and the mover had very wisely confined it to a demand of the recognition of the primary right. When that right should have been recognised it would be time enough to think of a scheme for a proper representation. It was hardly necessary for him to say that when the question as to the scheme would arise it must be solved on the double basis that the people no less than the Government of India, should have a voice in the appointment of the representative or representatives. It was clear, therefore, whether officials or non-officials would be their representatives depended upon circumstances. So far as he could see the only way in which the country's interests could be consulted in this matter was to give the right of election to non-official members of all the Legislative Councils in India and Burma together with the right of confirmation or veto by the Government of India. For his part far from excluding officials he should welcome their candidature. This would create a new angle of vision in India on the part of the rulers, somewhat contra-distinguished from the new angle of vision which this country had succeeded in creating in England. The two sets of visions acting together would be most healthy. In conclusion Mr. Achariar said a representation in the Imperial Conference would not in his opinion be of much use. On the whole, he was not sure that the resolution before the Council was not premature but conceded that that was not a sufficient reason for his not associating himself with the mover.

Raja Kusalpal Singh supported the resolution on behalf of the landholders of Agra.

The Maharaja of Nashipore supporting the motion alluded to the Viceroy's services in advancing the legitimate aspirations of the people.

Mr. Shafi in summing up said that what he meant by the phrase "India should be officially represented" was that India should be represented in the same manner as the self-governing colonies were represented.

The resolution was formally adopted.

The Council adjourned to the 1st October.

NOTES FROM EGYPT.

THE RECENT BOMB OUTRAGE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 22.

According to the "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent, the bomb outrage enquiry appears likely to last for some time. Yet very satisfactory progress has been made and the authorities believe that they now have in custody the man who rented the house from which the bomb was thrown. This man was sent down from Cairo with a batch of other suspects and was picked out from among them and identified by the barber who acted as broker for the letting of the house. The police appear to be convinced that they have at length laid their hands on the two principal actors.

SUEZ CANAL QUITE SAFE.

Great precautions are being taken to protect the Suez Canal. The correspondent says that passengers to and from India and the Far East need feel no nervousness during their passage through the Suez Canal. The greatest care is taken to protect all vessels as well as the canal itself and the proclamation just issued is but an additional precautionary measure in this direction.

Egypt is making an increasing number of hand-grenades for use in Gallipoli.

Various enemy buildings have been one by one taken over by the British military authorities and are being used as hospitals, etc.

The Rev. A. G. Fraser, M.A., Principal of the Trinity College, Kandy, Ceylon, has been ordained a priest at Kandy by His Lordship Dr. Copleston. He is a son of Sir Andrew Fraser, late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SEQUEL TO A THEFT CASE.

RULE DISCHARGED.

(*Before Justices Batchelor and Hayward.*)

CHIMANLAL DHANAJI v. THE KING-EMPEROR.

(Champulal Ratanmal.—Complainant.)

This was a criminal application for revision against the order of the Second Presidency Magistrate of Bombay.

The petitioner Chimanlal is a gold and silver merchant and does business in Bombay. On the 7th May last, a theft of two parcels containing gold bars took place in the Kalbadevi Post Office and in connection with this theft two persons viz. Ranchhod and Krishna were convicted and sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

In the said case it was found that the two accused sold a bar of gold to one Chhoga Fojaji, a broker who melted it and thus converted it into a new bar of gold and then resold it to the present petitioner for Rs. 300-10-6 at the rate of Rs. 22-8 per tola. The Police while making inquiries in the theft case took possession of the bar from the present applicant.

The Second Presidency Magistrate after the disposal of the case ordered that the bar of gold and Rs. 111 found on the person of the wife of the first accused be returned to the complainant.

Against the above order the present petitioner applied to the High Court contending that the gold bar sold to him by Chhoga had changed its character and was not the stolen bar. He purchased it in the course of his business from Chhoga and not from the thieves. No offence regarding the sum of Rs. 111 had been committed and the order of the Magistrate to hand over the said money to the complainant was illegal.

His Lordship Mr. Justice Batchelor in delivering judgment of the Court after setting out the facts of the case which gave rise to the present application observed that the order made by the Magistrate under section 519 of the Criminal Procedure Code was discretionary. It was admitted that the sum of Rs. 111found with the thieves was impossible to be ear-marked as being the amount which was paid by the applicant. It was made clear from the Magistrate's judgment that the applicant's vendor Chhoga was sentenced on various occasions for having received stolen property. It was, therefore, not possible to say that the Magistrate's order went beyond the discretion given to him under the statute. The rule, therefore, ought to be discharged.

Mr. D. W. Pilgaokar appeared for the applicant.

The Government Pleader instructed by the Public Prosecutor represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 23RD OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.

To speak to the Minutes of Decretal Order of Reference to Comr.

985-14.—Tyabji D and Co, Ganeshdas Guru Raghuvirdas & anr, v. Canji Kheraj, Smetham B & Co.

"For Argument on the Question of Costs between Defendants inter Se."

1184-12.—Captain & Vaidya, Bai Gaugabai & anr, v. Shah Passu Parbat & ors, Ardeshir H D & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

79-15—Payne and Co, H E Bode and Sons a firm v Lalji Doongersey and Co a firm, Shroff D and D, Part heard.

108-15—Mulla and Mulla, Khatizabai v Haji Mahomed Azamtullakhan, Captain & Vaidya.

1012-14.—D. J. Mantri, Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri & ors, v. Maneckji Rustomji Sethna & ors, Edgelow G. W & Co.

18-15—Malvi H M and R, Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M.

28-15.—In Person a pauper, Karamichand Premchand v. Kastur Ujan & ors, Madh K & C.

124-15.—D J Mantri Arjun Jairam v. Shivi, wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purmanand & Co.

296-15.—Mulla & M, Messrs Hirji Jetha & Co, a firm, v. Messrs Tricumdas Lalji, a firm, Sabnis & G.

633-14—Rustomji and G. Yamnabai widow v Jilloobai widow and ors, Captain and V.

1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jehangir M and S.

727-15.—Payne & Co, The Credit Bank of India, Ltd, in Liqn, v. Ramjanally Meghji, N. C. Dalal.

310-15.—Little & Co, Aboo-Bucker Abdul Raheman & Co, a firm, v. Ramchander Lachminarayen, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

336-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Vardhwan Brothers Limited, v. Shamchandra Rampratap, Malvi H M & R.

390-15.—Ardshir H D & Co, Bai Kashibai & anr, v. Fulchand Hirji, Motichand & D.

515-15.—Surajmal & Co, Nandlal Bhewamram v. Abubakar Abdul Rehman, & anr, Little & Co.

361-15.—Mulji & Th Narbaddabai alias Bawli v. Basil Norman Lang & ors, S Metham B & Co, Madh K & Ch, Mirza M & M.

551-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Rampratap Monghilal, a firm v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

Suits for Hearing & Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

179-14—Daphtary F and D, Haji Arjun Gulam Hoosein a firm v The Bombay pesay v Withoba Sambhaji Telly & and Africa Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Matubhai J and M, Part heard.

146-15.—Little & Co, The Texas Company v. The Bombay Banking Co, Ld, (in Liquidation, & anr), Matubhai J & M.

582-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Chaturbhuj Goverdhandas v. Fatehmahomed Haji Joosub, & anr, Captain & V. Bhai K & Gir.

184-15.—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharmsey Assoo & Co, a firm, v. Kalidas Nathoo & anr, In Person, Jamseetji R & D.

394-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Limji Nowroji Banaji v. Limji Nowroji Banaji & ors, Merwanji K & Co, Little & Co, Ardeshir H D & Co.

347-15.—Pandia & Co, Harsi Keshanji v. Bai Rukhanabai, widow, Vachha & Co.

348-15.—Pandia & Co, Mulji Bharanal, v. Bai Rukhmabai, widow, Vachha & Co.

382-15.—Madh K & Ch, Sakarchand Meraj Premchand Odhavji & anr, v. Vabji D & Co.

Co, a firm, v. Hadin Hashund v.

407-15.—Payne & Co, A w, Captain & V. Noorbanubai, wido Janba Patel

459-15.—Kharas & Co, Govin v, & ors, M. v. Bai Hirabai, wido B Chothia. Shapurji

133-15.—Craigie B & C, Sir Cawasji Broacha & anr, v. Sir Co. Jehangir, Baronet, Ard H D rji

136-15—Craigie B and Co, Sir Broacha and anr v Vasanji Anandrao Dabolkar, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1498-14.—Malvi H M & R, Kaikhusru Framji Marker v. Jamsetji Nusserwanji Wadia, Edg G W & Co.

1135-14.—Matu J & M, The Bombay Banking Co, Ltd, v. Ganesh Sakharam Sardisai, Khand L & M.

711-14—Matubhai J and M, The Bombay Banking Co Ltd v Vithaldas Rowji and ors, Mulla and M, Bhaishanker K and G.

400-14.—Captain & V, Mahomed Roshan Bari & ors, Abdul Mahomed Abdulla Muktaboy, Ard H D & Co.

138-15.—Unwalla P & P, Kandaji Jacoo v. Gulab Balaram & ors, Ragh N & Co, Kh L & M, Bhai K & G, Little & Co.

1268-14.—Patell & Ez, Eleji Umarsey, a firm, v. W & A Graham, a firm, Craigie B & C

S C Cr 642-2301-14.—Craigie B & C, Sir John Hatt Noble Graham, & ors, v. Vallabhdas Shivji & ors, Patell & Ez.

427-13.—Patell & Ez, Bai Hooseinbai, widow, & ors, v. Abdul Kayune Abdul Hoosein & anr, Mans H M & Co.

1145-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, widow, v. Moolji Chagpal, Madhowji K & Ch.

412-15.—Surajmal & Co, Motichand Rupchand & ors, v. Multani Tolaram Nebandas & anr, Malvi H M & R.

193-15.—Manecklal & Co., Gangubai, widow, v. Vithal Manohar Chawan, & ors, Mehta D & L, Rustomji & G, Manecklal & Co.

802-15—Payne and Co, Monghibai widow and anr v Madhowji Laljibhai and ors, Captain and Vaidya.

858-14.—Mans H M & Co, Mariambibi, widow, v. Ashabai, widow, & ors, Captain & V, F P Pavri, Tyabji D & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod,

In the Division Court No. 43.

For Judgment.

335-14—Mulji and Th, Nanabhai Mancharam and ors v Bai Ruxmani widow and ors, Hiralal and Co, Tyabji D and Co, Mulji and Th, Jamsetji R and D.

For Consent Decree.

783-15.—M B Chotia, Karim Vali a firm, v. Tricumdas Topan & anr, Mulla & M, Forbes & Co.

596-15.—Mirza M, & Mang, Sarabibi v. Mahomed Ismailbai Kamrudin Mukhi & ors, Merwanji K & Co, Tyabji D & Co.

For Further Directions and Costs on Comr's Report.

946-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Sulleman Abdul Wahed & ors, v. Abdul Razak bin Rahimtulla, Mehta D & Lalji.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

3-15—Mans H M and Co, Chaturbhuj Gopalji v Vasanji T Halai and ors, Madhowji K & C, Part heard, from 7-9-15.

965-15—Payne and Co, Abdul Hoosein Ibrahimji and ors v Abdulali Ebrahimji Amin and Desai.

Long Causes.

194-14—Edg G W & Co Messrs Hirachand Vanechand a firm v. Shriram Fatichand and ors Bhaishanker K & G.

221-14.—Daphtary F & D, Haridas Naranji & anr, v. Khimji Purshotam & ors, Little & Co.

768-13—Daphtary F & D Rai Saheb Keshersing Chandmal, v. Shivnath Shriram, Tyabji D & Co.

1380-14—Jehangir S M & H Edalji Cowasji Patel v. Shavakshaw Jamshedji Dubash Dubash & Co.

779-14—Mehta D & L, Laxmibai Widow v. Parwatibai Widow & anr Raghavaya N and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

758-14—Mulla and M Tulockchand Mamraj a firm v. Surajmal Leherchand a firm Surajmal & Co.

1293-14—N C Dalal Moreshwar Malwankar v. Soorajbai Widow & anr Patell & Ez Edgelow G W & Co.

1369-14—Mulla and M Jainambai and anr v. Maneckbai Widow & anr.

1222-14—N C Dalal Bhimabai Malwankar v. Soorajbai Widow and anr Patell and Ez Edgelow G W & Co.

644-14—Payne and Co Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Saruchand Hukumchand a firm Malvi H M & R.

195-14—Madhawji & Co Keshow Balwant Rajguru & ors v. Adaibhan Sobhaji & Co a & ors v. Adaibhan Sobhaji & Co a firm & ors Khanderao L & M Sabnis and G Edgelow G W & Co.

360-11.—Jehangir M & S Chimabai Widow, v. Dhulla Kuppa and ors Daphtary F and D Matubhai J & M.

223-14—Daphtary F and D Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v. Thacker Mouji Liladhar & Co a firm Bhimji & Co.

514—15—Madhowji K & C Shiv Narayen Buldeodas a firm v Tillockchand Kaiyanmal a firm Merwanji K & Co.

O. S. 328-15—Payne & Co Madhowlal Govindram and anr v. Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors Payne and Co Edgelow G W Co.

1217-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v. Krishna Subramany Aiyyar & ors Edgelow G W & Co In person.

443-14—Smetham B & Co Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr Captain and V Rustomji and G.

12-15—Little and Co John Sanders Slater v. Daphtary Fareira & Diwan a firm Merwanji K & Co.

S C C T 732-26191-14—Jehangir M & S Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and ors v. Bai Samratbai Widow Khanderao L & M.

145-15—Khanderao L & M Bai Samratbai Widow v. Kaikhusroo Behramji Mehta and ors Jehangir M & S.

1137-14—Merwanji K & Co Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v. The Deccan Bank Ltd and anr Kanga and S.

332-15—Captain & Vaidya B N Lang v. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Little & Co.

346-15—Mehta D & Lalji Sha Koopaji Dallaji & Co a firm v. Thakker Lukhundas Pragji Mulji & Tha.

The proposal for the substitution of a terminal tax for octroi duty in Delhi is now before the Government of India. This question has been under discussion between the Delhi Administration and the Punjab Chamber of Commerce for a long time and now the final recommendation has been submitted. Opinions are by no means unanimous on the subject.

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HOW FRANCE LIVES THE WAR.

GLOWING TRIBUTE BY MR. RUDYARD KIPLING.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who has just returned to England from a tour in France, [illegible] had exceptional opportunities of seeing ha[illegible] the French people, whether the soldiers [illegible] in the trenches or the women left behind in the homes, are taking the war. [illegible]ving extracts from a private letter, published in the follo[illegible] by the Daily Telegraph," he pays a warm tribute to the magnificent [illegible]tion, confidence and spirit of determina[illegible]nates the French endurance which am[illegible] nation.

"France is not merely figh[illegible]ting this war, she is living it, and living it w[illegible]n get to and a high heart that, when yo[illegible] hide close quarters, doesn't for a second[illegible]city the cold deadly earnestness and tena[illegible] of her purpose.

"I have been in their towns, etc., and I can testify that they bear themselves men and women equally resolute—without parade or self-pity. We had tea, the other day, in a town which the Boches shell daily because it is full of women and children and has a fine old church. The cellars of the house were a hospital. But not one word round that cheery table upstairs, where not one shade of daily etiquette was missing, suggested, or even hinted at, the perpetual strain under which they live. They were French; and so long as work was to be done they worked.

SOAKED IN DETERMINATION.

"And they do work! As far as I can see there is not a single action of any individual from one end of France to the other which is not coloured and guided and soaked through by their strong determination. . . . We shall come to this ourselves in time, but at the present moment we haven't wholly realised the way in which the French, as I have said, are living this war. We English *must* be made to understand this for our own sakes as well as for theirs; and the example that the French are setting us can't be rubbed in too often or too hard.

"Of course, you know the state of affairs as well as any stranger can; but have you ever really conceived France as a country where there is not one single young or middle-aged man except at the post of duty assigned to him by the military authorities nor a woman who is not, in her own way and walk of life, engaged in duties directly connected with the war? There is no questioning about woman's action in France. No woman has any doubt of what is expected of her. None of them has time for anything except the war, and still they lose nothing of their charm and their grace. . .

LIGHT-HEARTED THROUGH ALL.

"The readiness and endurance, and again the light heart, among their men, is marvellous. They don't stop to argue about things. They are agreed that the only good Bosch is a dead Bosch, and they joyously and zealously do their best to make it so. I think their abundant health and poise (it's a vile word, but you know what I mean) and 'devil' struck me most. Next to that was the state of their trenches, which are built and drained and kept as though the war was going on for the next five years. The trenches are full, too, of useful little ideas and gadgets, which I mean to talk over with you when I come back. . . .

"But when all is said and done it is the men and the women who are the wonders. I could fill a book with details of the life behind the lines and up to the lines—how would you like to graze a cow under bigshell fire?—and the patience and the fervour and terrific industry of all the land. But you must see it to believe it; and when you have seen it you must testify, as I hope to, that nothing that England can do is enough to keep abreast of such an Ally."

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IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HINDU UNIVERSITY BILL.

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

BOGUS MEDICAL DEGREES BILL INTRODUCED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held at the Council Chamber at the Viceregal Lodge this morning, H. E. the Viceroy presiding.

There was a large attendance of members and the new arrivals included Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola and Mr. C. H. Setalvad. The visitors' gallery was full and the interest of the day centered upon Mr. Shafi's resolution for India's representation on the Imperial Conference which was accepted by Government.

After the interpellations, the Council proceeded with the Legislative programme.

Sir William Clark presented the Select Committee's Report on the Inland Steam Vessels' Bill. This was unanimous.

HINDU UNIVERSITY BILL.

Sir Harcourt Butler presented the Select Committee's report on the Hindu University Bill and explained the changes, the most important of which were, that Visitor would call for an explanation before annulling the proceedings of the Court, and that the question of religious instruction would be vested in the Court and not provided for in the Act. Thus Indian legislature did not take part in enforcing compulsory religious education.

MR. S. N. BANERJEA'S MINUTE.

Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea has recorded a friendly Minute, pointing out that certain provisions were not in conformity with his views, but having regard to the fact that the Bill was a compact between the promoters and the Government, he would not raise any objection. Mr. Banerjea wrote:—"I sign the report of the Select Committee subject to the following note:—

There are some provisions in the Bill, specially those relating to the government of the University, to which I take exception. It seems to me that very considerable powers, in excess of what I consider to be necessary, have been assumed by the Government, for example, the powers vested in the Visitor and in the Governor-General-in-Council under section 19 of the Bill. At the same time, I recognise that the Hindu University represents a new type in our educational system. The Educational Commission of 1882 and the Government of Lord Ripon in their resolution on the report of the Commission emphasised the need for the encouragement of different types of educational institutions. Moreover, there are sections of the Hindu community, the Marwari for instance, who do not take sufficient advantage of our existing educational institutions. From the interest which they have shown in the Hindu University movement, it may be presumed that they will join the University in large numbers. The expansion of the educational area must always be welcomed. Lastly, it appears that the Bill is the result of a compromise between the Government and the promoters of the Hindu University movement. The statement of objects and reasons says that the general items of the Bill and the statements are the outcome of long negotiations with the Hindu University Society. For the above reasons, I refrain from recording a note of dissent, though I take exception to some of the provisions of the Bill. I hope, however, that the Act will be amended later in the light of the practical experience gathered from its wording and will be placed upon a broader and more popular basis."

Both Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and the Maharaja of Cossimbazar added two friendly minutes.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S NOTE.

Pandit Malaviya writes:—

"There are some provisions of the Bill to which I take exception but in view of the negotiations which took place between the Government and the Hindu University Society, before the Bill was introduced and of the fact that the Government have been pleased to take up the Bill at the present time as a non-controversial measure, I refrain from raising a dissent regarding them. I accept them in the hope that the Bill will be amended when a suitable opportunity arises for doing so. There is one change, however, which has been introduced in the Bill in the Select Committee which I consider to be of vital importance and to which I regret I am unable to reconcile myself. From the time that the Government was approached with the request to approve and sanction the establishment of the proposed University the imparting of instruction in Hindu religion to Hindu students was regarded as one of the cardinal features of the scheme. Subscriptions were invited on that basis. The Government were pleased to make provision for such instruction in the Bill which was introduced into the Council and referred to the Select Committee. At its second sitting the Select Committee agreed that the provision for such instruction should stand as follows:—(2) Instruction in religion shall in the case of Hindu students be compulsory. (3) Special arrangements shall be made for the religious instruction of the Jain and Sikh students from the funds provided for the purpose. These were unanimously agreed to. But at the last meeting of the Committee for the clauses quoted above the present clause 4 (2) was substituted by a majority of votes which merely empowers the University Court to provide for the instruction of Hindu youths in religion. I submit that this should not have been done and that the carrying out of one of the principal objects of the University should have been provided for definitely and once for all by the clear provision of the Bill as it had been agreed to at the second sitting of the Select Committee. To leave it to the country to provide for it by statutes, has taken away the certainty which the donors would feel regarding it if it was provided for by the Bill. I earnestly urge upon the Government and the members of the Council to resubstitute clauses 2 and 3 of section 4 as they had been agreed to at the second sitting of the Select Committee for the present Clause 4, with a proviso, if it be required, to the effect that no student shall be compelled to attend lectures on the tenets of a denomination not professed by him. If this should not unfortunately be accepted I hope the Government and the Council will agree to at least such an amendment of the clause as at present drafted as will ensure that the instruction of Hindu students in their religion shall be an integral part of the education imparted at the University."

MAHARAJA OF COSSIMBAZAR'S NOTE.

The Maharaja of Cossimbazar writes:—"I sign the report subject to the following note. In my opinion the clauses (2) and (3) of Section 4 of the Bill should have been allowed to stand as they were settled at the second meeting of the Select Committee I beg further to point out that one of the main grounds on which the demand for the Hindu University rested has been the provision for compulsory religious instruction for the Hindu boys. To remove that ground which supplies one of the fundamental and distinguishing features of the new University is to remove one of the causes which justify its very establishment. I also know as a matter of fact that some of the larger subscriptions were secured on the basis of the said religious instruction being a differentiating feature of the Hindu University and to do away with it in the Act would land the promoters in a difficult position. It should also be pointed out that in altering the aforesaid clauses we are also departing from the decision of the Secretary of State who fully conceded the provision of the said religious instruction as will appear from the correspondence on the University scheme between the Hindu University Society and the Government to which a reference may be made.

The argument that the Act empowers the Court to give effect to compulsory religious instruction for the Hindu boys is to my mind of very little force because it means that such a fundamental principle is not accepted as the starting point of the University but is left to the uncertain chances and exigencies of annual debate and discussion of a pre-eminently heterogenous body like the Court and is recognised, contrary to facts, as an open and undecided question. The Hindu community as represented by the Hindu University Society has not expressed its definite opinion. Nor is the acceptance of the said religious clauses any departure from the settled policy of religious neutrality of Government, considering that they make religious instruction compulsory only for the Hindu boys and not for the non-Hindus."

ENEMY TRADING BILL.

Sir William Clark introduced the Enemy Trading Bill and explained that the object of the measure was to remedy certain defects in the existing law and to create a public authority for receipt of money the payment of which is prohibited on account of the war.

The Repealing and Amending Bill and the Soldiers' Litigation Bill were passed.

THE PORTS BILL.

Sir William Clark introduced the Ports Bill and briefly explained the changes. These were all formal, which would enhance the powers of the local Government for the administration of the port.

BOGUS MEDICAL DEGREES BILL.

Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis then introduced the Bogus Medical Degrees Bill and said:—

My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent the grant to unqualified persons of titles implying qualification in Western medical science and the assumption and use by such persons of such titles. In so doing, in order that hon. members may obtain a clear understanding as to the necessity for this Bill, it is desirable that I should make a short statement as regards its genesis. In 1908, when submitting for the consideration of the Government of India proposals for the passing of an Imperial Medical Registration Act for all India the Government of Bengal suggested that, if such legislation were undertaken, clauses should be included in the Bill to prohibit and penalise the granting by unauthorised persons or bodies of any degree or license or imitation of such degrees or licenses to practise under the Western system, or the use by any person of any such degrees or licenses. The reason given for this proposal was that, within recent years a number of self-constituted medical colleges had sprung up in Calcutta all of which were turning out men with diplomas and licenses granted on their own authority and without any recognition either from the Government or the University. There were at that time, and I believe still are, four such institutions calling themselves respectively the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Calcutta, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bengal, the College of Physicians and Surgeons of India, and lastly the National Medical College. In none of these institutions were there any fixed standards of preliminary education and, with one possible exception, none of them provided a proper council of teaching nor had adequate facilities for practical training, while in some of them an efficient teaching staff, proper equipment, and arrangements for clinical instruction were practically non-existent. Each of these institutions issued its own diplomas, which were more or less colourable imitations of licenses granted by the recognised English and Indian examining bodies and there were no arrangements for outside control or inspection. For these reasons the local Governments were of opinion that on the analogy of the Legal Practitioners Act both fully qualified practitioners and the public were equally entitled to be protested in respect of the practice of the Western system of medicine.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S SUGGESTION.

After giving the matter full consideration, the Government of India in 1910 replied to the Bengal Government to the effect that, whilst agreeing to the introduction of a provincial Medical Registration Act on lines similar to those which had already been introduced for the Bombay Presidency, they considered it undesirable at that stage to undertake legislation affecting these self-constituted Medical Colleges, at any rate until an effort had been made to induce all or some of them to unite in forming one really good teaching institution, which might either be affiliated to the University or if it failed to touch the University standard, to the Campbell Medical School.

During the last five years every effort has been made to secure the amalagmation of these Colleges and the Government of India have also agreed to certain non-recurring grants, which should enable one of them at any rate to be placed upon a sound footing. The efforts at securing such amalgamation have, however, come to nothing and the authorities of the institution to which financial assistance has been offered have up to the present failed to fulfill their part of the bargain, so that we are now practically where we were when the Government of Bengal wrote their letter in 1908.

PROVISION OF THE BILL.

Seeing that Medical Registration Acts have already been passed in many of the large provinces of British India and that others are under consideration, it is now considered necessary to supplement this provincial legislation by an Imperial Act restricting to duly constituted authorities the right to issue Degrees and Diplomas in the Western systems of medicine and surgery, so as to ensure that such degrees and diplomas are not issued to unqualified persons. This Bill prohibits all persons save certain specified authorities from issuing or alleging that they are entitled to issue any degree or diploma in Western medicine or surgery. It also, penalises persons who voluntarily and falsely assume any medical title, which is granted either by the General Council of Medical Education of the United Kingdom or by the authorities constituted under the Act, and, further, it prohibits the use of any colourable imitations of such titles. The Bill does not affect the right of any person to exercise the profession of medicine or to practice as a physician or surgeon, provided that he does not pretend to the qualifications which he does not possess and its operation is rigidly restricted to the Western method of Allopathic medicine and surgery, practitioners of the Homœopathic Ayurvedic and Unani systems being excluded from the purview of the Bill.

NECESSITY FOR LEGISLATION.

I think that hon. members will agree with me that the time is now ripe for the introduction of such a Bill and I trust that it will not be considered as controversial in any sense of the word. Neither can it be regarded as dealing with a matter of merely local or provincial interest. It is true that at present self-constituted medical colleges exist nowhere in India outside of Calcutta. But no one can say how long the condition of affairs will continue and, as a matter of fact, one of these institutions has already endeavoured to open so-called examination centres in different parts of India. The diplomates of these Colleges have now penetrated to every corner of the Indian Empire, so that the matter has become one of Imperial importance. I wish, however, to state here quite clearly that the Government of India have no desire whatever to injure any of these self-constituted Medical Colleges. It is desired merely to induce them to bring their teaching staff up to a standard of efficiency, to provide proper appliances and clinical material for the training of their students and, finally, instead of examining their own students and issuing their own diplomas, to submit to regular inspections on the part of some recognised examining body, to which they have secured affiliation, such as the Calcutta University or the State Medical Faculty of Bengal. This is, of course, only the preliminary stage of the Bill, which, if introduced, will be published and freely circulated in the usual manner in order that all concerned may have every opportunity of expressing their views and putting forward their suggestions. Before any further action is taken full opportunities for discussion will be afforded, moreover to hon. members, when the replies have been received to the references to the various local Governments and public bodies.

INTERPELLATIONS.

CONTRACTS WITH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

Sir William Clark replying to Mr. Setalvad's question, regarding contracts for freight for Government stores with steam ship companies said:—A statement is placed on the table which furnishes the information asked for so far as it is readily available.

The following is the statement:—The only contracts with steamship companies of which the terms are arranged in this country or are known to the Government of India which contain provisions for the conveyance of Government stores are the following:—(1) That between his Majesty's Postmaster General and the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company for the conveyance of East India and Australia mails. The Company undertake to convey on behalf of the Admirality naval and other stores not exceeding at any one time in any one ship 10 tons weight or 15 tons of 40 cubic feet each in measurement at te lowest rates of freight charged for private goods of a similar character of description. (2) That between the Government of India and the British India Steam Navigation Company for various services including the conveyance of mails, postal stores between India and Burma on the one hand and Penang, Colombo, and ports in the Persian Gulf and the east coast of Africa on the other. Te Company receive an annual subsidary convering the cost of the various services specified in the contract which includes a provision that post office stores shall be carried free of all charges. (3) That between the Government of India and the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company limited for the conveyance of mails, troops, passengers, convicts, stores etc., from Indian ports to Port Blair and vice versa. The rates fixed for the conveyance of stores are given in the attached schedule. (4) That between the Government of India and the British Steam Navigation Company Limited for the conveyance of military and marine passengers, troops, aimals, specie and stores on their various mail lines in the Bay of Bengal and the West Coast of India and the Persian Gulf. The stores are to be carried at the market rates ruling for the time being for similar articles.

HAJ TRAFFIC.

Sir Harcourt Butler replying to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy regarding arrangements as regards the Haj traffic during the current year said:—(a) The Government of India are not prepared to lay papers on the table. The general attitude of Government regarding the pilgrim question during the current year has been guided by three main factors, the difficulties created by Turkey's entry upon war and the increased risks and discomfort thereby entailed upon pilgrims, the desire of the Government to respect the religious feeling of the Muhamadans in connection with the Haj, and finally the shortage of vessels and high price of freights. The Government of India have accordingly permitted under certain conditions the transport of food supplies for the pilgrims to Jeddah. They have refused to consider the proposal of granting a monopoly to Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company and in the face of considerable difficulties have done what is possible in the present exceptional circumstances to arrange facilities for pilgrims bent on performing the Haj. (b), (c), and (d) Representatives have been received from certain bodies protesting against the refusal of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company to issue single tickets to Jeddah. This firm was reluctant to carry pilgrims at all on account of the present exceptional circumstances. They agreed to do so only on certain conditions including the issue of none but return tickets. The Government of India in the special circumstance of this year's Haj felt themselves unable to oppose this condition. The Government of India observe that the position of the firm in regard to return tickets and brokers has recently been explained by Mr. Wardlaw Milne in an open letter to the press.

This letter states that refunds will be made in the case of non-return and refers to the question of employment of brokers by this firm and gives details of the arrangements now to be made. As stated above Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company have no monopoly of the pilgrim traffic and it is stated in the press that vessels of other firms also will convey pilgrims to Jeddah.

No proposition is before the Government of India to the effect that vessels owned or chartered by Muhamadans for the Haj traffic should be given preferential treatment.

This Splendid Whisky is popular because Consumers have found it to be better than any of the much-advertised brands, **but more moderate in price.** Test it for yourself, and abide by the result.

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from the usual bottle-fed baby is his firm flesh, strong bone and happy intelligent expression—this is because he has been reared on Glaxo.

His parents say, "He has not had a day's illness," and he looks as if every day is a day of happiness and joy to him. This is how every well-nourished baby should look. Glaxo-fed babies are lucky babies. Glaxo contains only those things which build up firm flesh and strong bone, muscle and brain. It builds strong, healthy babies, not flabby ones. It is the over-fat flabby Baby who gets bronchitis and chills, and is never really happy.

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This is because Glaxo is only milk, with extra cream and milk-sugar, and contains no starch or flour. Glaxo is a complete food for Baby, right from birth, and as only hot water—no cream or milk—has to be added, it is inexpensive and very easily prepared.

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Glaxo

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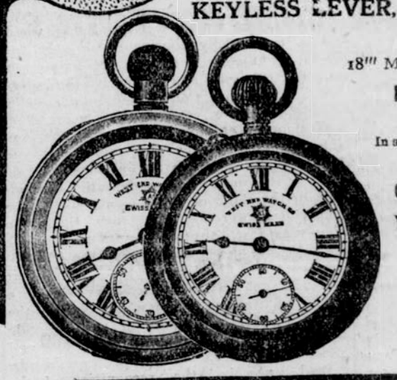

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INSTANTANEOUS RELIEF. RAPID CURE.

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VISEM is a Protein and Phosphorus food in a concentrated form, containing, in addition, Lecithin, which every medical man will tell you is the finest nerve stimulant known to science. VISEM is one of the few foods the system can entirely absorb. It is not a medicine but a restorative food. *VISEM spells force, renewed youth, nerve energy, brain power, strength of muscle and sinews.* In fact it has been proved to be the best tonic in all and every case of nervous weakness no matter from what cause. It will aid any medical treatment in fighting disease from infancy to old age. It is Nature's concentrated food, and will never interfere with the action of any drug prescribed. It always SUITS! Especially in the trying days of convalescence after a serious illness, a course of VISEM produces a most marked benefit. VISEM is made up in the form of tablets (24 in a tin) which can be eaten like biscuits; it is also obtainable in powder form, to be taken in water or milk.

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ALIEN TEST CASE.

GERMAN CERTIFICATES OF "NO NATIONALITY."

A peculiar case affecting aliens was discussed before Justices Bailhache and Low in the King's Bench Divisional Court on Aug. 30, says the "Daily Mail."

The question was raised on a rule nisi issued to the superintendent of police at Vine-street station calling on him to show cause why Alfred Liebmann should not be released from internment.

The Solicitor-General (Lieutenant-Colonel Sir F. E. Smith, K. C.) and Mr. Branson appeared for the Crown. The applicant was represented by Mr. T. M. Healy, K.C., and Mr. Walter Frampton.

The Solicitor-General said Mr. Liebmann was interned as a prisoner of war. His affidavit stated number of facts. He was born at Mannheim, Germany, in 1868, and lived there until 1889. He served one year in the German Army. Until 1889 he was engaged in business with his father as a shop merchant. Then he came to London and assisted to carry on a branch of his father's business. In 1904 he severed his connection with the firm and became interested financially in kinematograph theatres in London and the provinces.

He obtained a certificate of discharge from German nationality and thus lost all his rights as a German subject. When the war broke out he registered himself as an alien enemy because he could not find his German certificate of discharge, and he thought he had better register as a precautionary measure.

A few months later, the affidavit continued, he found the German certificate and showed it to the police superintendent at Vine-street, and he asked to have his name removed from the register as being of no nationality. That request was refused, and an appeal to the registration officer also failed.

The Solicitor-General said this case was regarded by the Crown as of great importance because a number of interned aliens were raising a similar plea and asking to be released as men of no nationality.

An affidavit made by Dr. J. H. S. Puetz, a German advocate interned at Wakefield, on behalf of the applicant was also read by the Solicitor-General. It said the certificate of discharge obtained by Mr. Liebmann put an end to his German nationality and deprived him of all the rights and obligations of a German subject.

SUSPENDED NATIONALITY

"Your lordships will see the great evil that could arise," continued counsel, "if Germany—a nation full of many ingenious devices—sent over here, before the war, a large number of its citizens armed with these certificates, who, unless the prerogative of the Crown suffices, could not be interned because they held these certificates."

Mr. Justice Low: It comes to this: Is the German Government to be allowed to grant a dispensation to some of its citizens to go about the world without a nationality under such circumstances that they can at any time easily resume their German nationality?

Mr. Healy, replying for Mr. Liebmann, said the fact that there was no authority previously decided on a case of this kind made the matter one of unique importance not only to the courts but the public and historians. This was the first time in 300 years that a Law Officer of the Crown had alleged against an innocent person that his Majesty—not merely by reason of a state of war—had the inherent right to arrest him and keep him in gaol.

Mr. Justice Bailhache: Do you suggest that because he has lived here for many years he has become of English nationality?

Mr. Healy: No; but as he has lived in peace here all these years and nothing is known against him, he must be taken to have become domiciled here, with sympathies towards the British. His act of renunciation has far greater weight than the mere obtaining of naturalisation papers.

Their lordships reserved judgment.

HELP FOR SWITZERLAND.

REASONS FOR RECENT LARGE EXPORTS FROM FRANCE.

An official Note issued in Paris says that some uneasiness has been aroused in France by the quantities of wheat, oats, petroleum petrol and lubricating oils forwarded from some French ports to Switzerland. There is no ground for this uneasiness, as these consignments which are not exports properly so called, but consist in reality of foreign goods, are being made in accordance with agreements between France and Switzerland.

With the justifiable object of facilitating the supply of provisions to Switzerland, the Government of the Republic has undertaken to allow the conveyance through its territory every month of such quantities of the above-mentioned commodities as are necessary for consumption in Switzerland. The Government of that country has pledged itself to prohibit any re-export of these goods, and it appears superfluous to add that this undertaking has been scrupulously observed.

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36/2, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

BALKAN BARGAINING.

ENTENTE'S OFFERS TO BULGARIA AND GREECE.

Two extremely interesting versions of the proposals of the Entente Powers to the Balkan States are sent to "The Near East" by its Athens and Sofia correspondents.

The former, giving as his authority, "official and diplomatic sources," represents the four Powers as having stated that they would in return for her co-operation against Turkey, grant to Bulgaria:

(1) That part of Northern Macedonia which Serbia, by the Bulgaro-Serbian Treaty of 1912, agreed to cede to Bulgaria, save for a small portion of territory between Lakes Prespa and Ochrida, which would serve to keep up connection between Greece and Serbia, and

(2) Kavalla, with a hinterland.

They also assured Bulgaria that they would exercise pressure on Greece and Serbia in order to secure those territories for her.

At the same time, the four Ministers informed M. Gounaris that their Governments would be prepared to consider the question of granting Greece valuable compensation in Asia Minor, and that they would be disposed to guarantee the territorial integrity of Greece and her possession of Salonika. The immediate participation of Greece in the Dardanelles operations was not asked for.

It appears that M. Gounaris was also informed that the hinterland to be given up to Bulgaria with Kavalla would depend upon the extent of the compensation to be granted to Greece in Asia Minor, and that the cession of these territories would not take place until after the war.

CONCESSIONS TO BULGARIA.

The Sofia message quotes the Anglophile Bulgarian journal "Duma" to the following effect:

We learn from a trustworthy source that the new proposals of the Quadruple Entente were exhaustive and contained the maximum concessions that a reasonable Bulgarian politician could have asked for. The main point of the rewards promised to Bulgaria is that they are not made conditional on the compensations that our neighbours expect to get.

The Entente informs us that Anglo-French troops will occupy Salonika and the railway line to Ghevgheli in order to secure direct communication with Serbia, and this will guarantee us from any attack in the rear. In third place, the Entente would undertake all responsiblity of placing us in possession of the promised territories. In the fourth place, we should be allowed to occupy all the territory east of the river Vardar on theday we move against Turkey. Finally, the Entente Powers promised also that we should occupy Western Macedonia before the summoning of the Peace Congress.

As soon as Constantinople falls the Anglo-French troops set free are to join up with the Serbians after passing through Macedonia, which will be handed over to our troops.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE ROOSEVELT.

CAPTIVATED KIPLING AND ASTOUNDED MORLEY.

There is a very interesting study of Mr. Roosevelt in the current number of "Harper," "John Hay's Years With Roosevelt," compiled from Mr. Hay's unpublished letters and diaries.

Roosevelt was ever l'enfant terrible. No sooner was he out of Harvard than he came to be known throughout the States by his work as a reformer in the New York Assembly. In 1889, on being appointed by President Harrison a member of the National Civil Service Commission, he removed to Washington, where he quickly made a place apart for himself, mixing cheerily with all sorts of men, equally at home with Cabinet officers and cowboys; surprising some, puzzling others, amusing nearly all.

Theodore absolutely captivated Rudyard Kipling, "dropping in of an evening at the Cosmos Club and discussing men and politics, books and character, with a tremendous flow of words. . . . I sat in the chair opposite," said Kipling, "and listened and wondered until the universe seemed to be spinning round—and Theodore was the spinner!" He was quite a young man then. With age his wisdom grew; his torrent of talk—always good talk—became a veritable Niagara.

All the extracts here given from Hay's letters to Roosevelt and Roosevelt's to Hay show the go-ahead President in the true light—a man fearless in his temperuousness, bursting with energy, but lovable and kind-hearted through all. Here is one little touch:

J. B. Bishop told me to-day of the tumultuous dinner last night at the White House, and the speechless amazement of John Morley at the faconde of the President. He said afterwards to Bishop, "The two things in America which seem to me most extraordinary are Niagara Falls and President Roosevelt!"

Alien languages were no bar to the phenomenal President, as for instance:

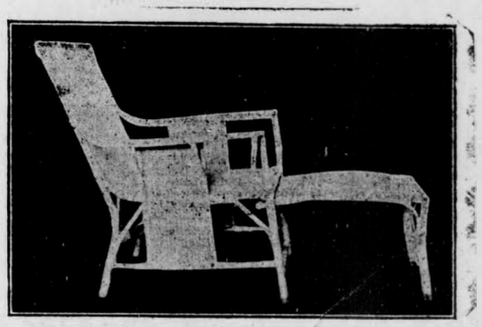
Oct. 17.—I lunched at the White House—nobody else but Yves Guyot and Theodore Stanton. The President talked with great energy and perfect ease the most curious French I ever listened to. It was absolutely lawless as to grammar, and occasionally bankrupt in substantives; but he had not the least difficulty in making himself understood, and one subject did not worry him more than another.

And so on with all sorts and conditions of people. None could resist the President; he either carried them away on the rushing torrent of his own eloquence or disarmed them into submission by his personal magnetism.

NEW STOCK OF CLUB CHAIRS

JUST RECEIVED from SINGAPORE

They are designed for comfort and great strength, built of natural cane heart on solid Malacca frames. They are immensely strong, while due regard has been paid to seat, height and depth to ensure real comfort.



THE "TRAVELLER'S" CHAIR.

Designed for Deck or Lawn use, the leg rest packs away under the seat when not required, deep seat and back at the right angle for comfort. Price Rs. 19-8.

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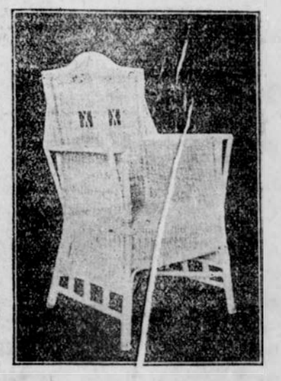
Here is a Chair for the student, deep seat, tall back, wing arms, two roomy side baskets for books and magazines. Price Rs. 19-8.



The "BADMINTON" CHAIR.

A severe style with tall back, arms are just right for comfort, an ideal verandah chair. Price Rs. 14-8.

Cane settees made on the lines of these chairs to seat 3 people Rs. 17-8.

We are also showing new styles in Drawingroom chairs. Prices from Rs. 10-8.

THE "VARSITY" CHAIR.

A chair which has many devotees, the sweeping round back curves into wide wing arms. Magazine basket on the left side, deep roomy seat. Price Rs. 13-8.

THE "CARLTON" CHAIR.

While primarily a man's chair this model makes a Club chair for lady visitors. The back is fairly straight, seat deep and most comfortable. Price Rs. 18-8.

THE "RANELAGH" CHAIR

Another tall back chair with side wings curving into most comfortable arm rests, fairly straight back. Price Rs. 14-8.

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RESULT OF POLSON'S CRICKET CONTEST.

As no competitor sent a correct forecast of the matches and the highest first innings score, the sum of

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has been divided amongst the following:—

1. FRAMJEE PALANJEE MEHTA, Esq., Moos House, 145, Chandanwadi, Dhobie Talao, BOMBAY. Cheque for Rs. 62-8.
2. PHILIP GILDER, Esq., No. 1, Gaswalla's House, Wanowrie, POONA. Cheque for Rs. 62-8.

Total Rs. 125.

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Glare Protector,

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PRICE

FRONT VIEW.

BACK VIEW,

Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.

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Saves a host of trouble.

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Can also be obtained from Wheeler's Railway Book Stalls.

Anæmia

or Poorness of Blood, is far more prevalent than is generally supposed. Men, Women and Children are all liable to suffer. If neglected, serious consequences may result. If taken when the symptoms are first noticed, it is a very simple matter to enrich the blood and so effectually check the disease at the outset. If you experience difficulty of breathing and exhaustion after slight exertion—if you lack energy, have a poor appetite or are depressed (all symptoms of Anæmia)—start taking IRON 'JELLOIDS' at once. Iron 'Jelloids' make the blood rich and vigorous so that Anæmia is overcome, energy and vigour are restored, appetite returns—your whole constitution is benefited. IRON 'JELLOIDS' No. 2A. containing Quinine, are especially beneficial in combating Malaria.

Iron 'Jelloids'

Machine Made. Without Animal Fat.

Dr. Andrew Wilson wrote:—"Iron 'Jelloids' constitute the most effective "and desirable treatment for the cure of that common complaint, that "insidious and weakening condition, no matter from what cause arising, "known as Anæmia or Poorness of Blood."

A fortnight's trial (*Price 14 Annas,*) **will convince you.**

For Children, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1 ... ... price 14 Annas & Rs. 2.
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Of all Principal Chemists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon and The East.

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Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0	½ per case
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Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15	2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 0	0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 0	0 per 2 tins
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Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12	0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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In most places, sonny I've seen

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CURES IN 48 HOURS

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Each Capsule bears the Name

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